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The  
Western Reserve

MILLS.

30 -

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## CORRECTIONS.

Page 50, for township of "Hampden," read *Hambden*.

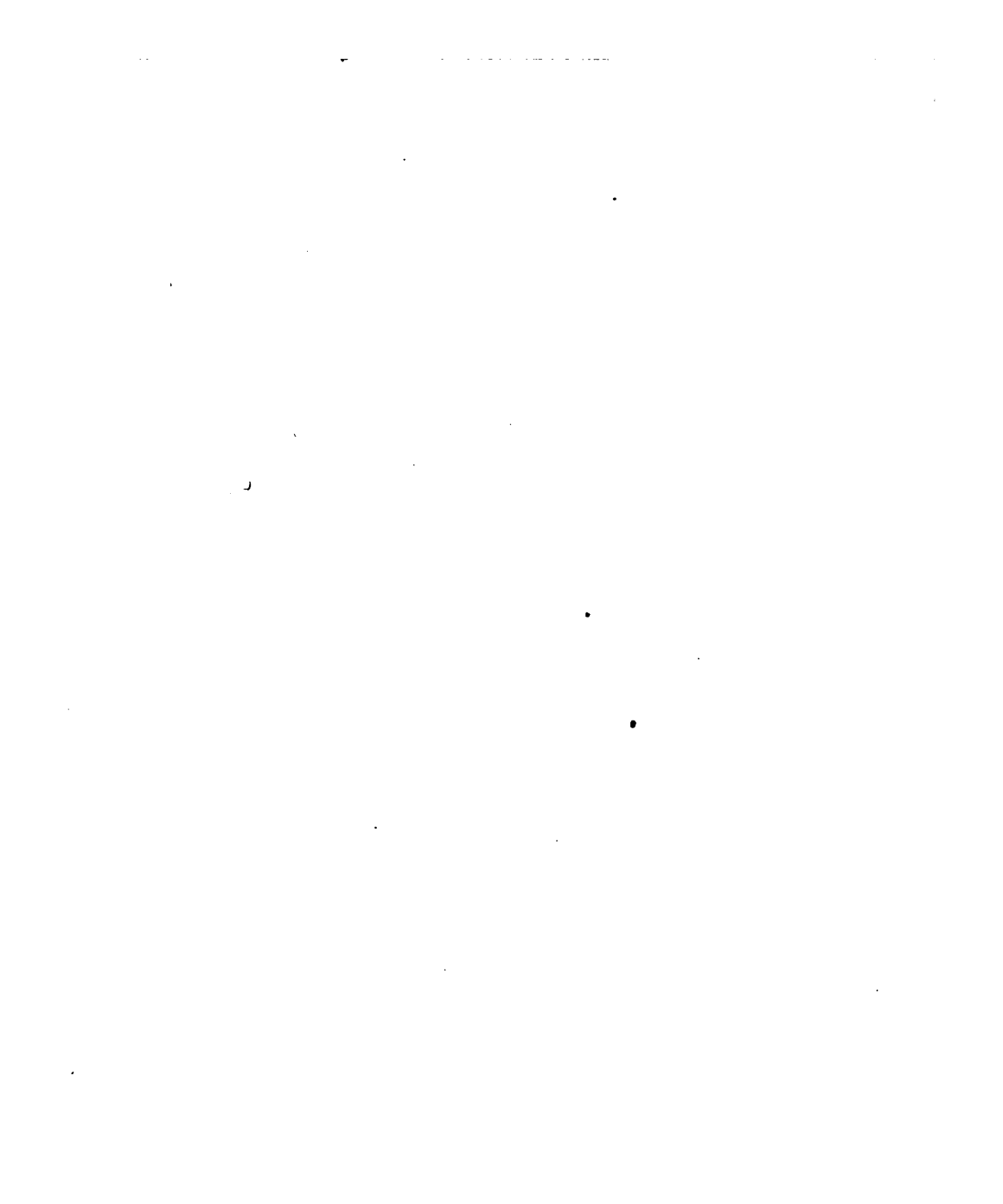
Page 103, 4th line, for settlement of Mentor, instead of "1799," read 1797.

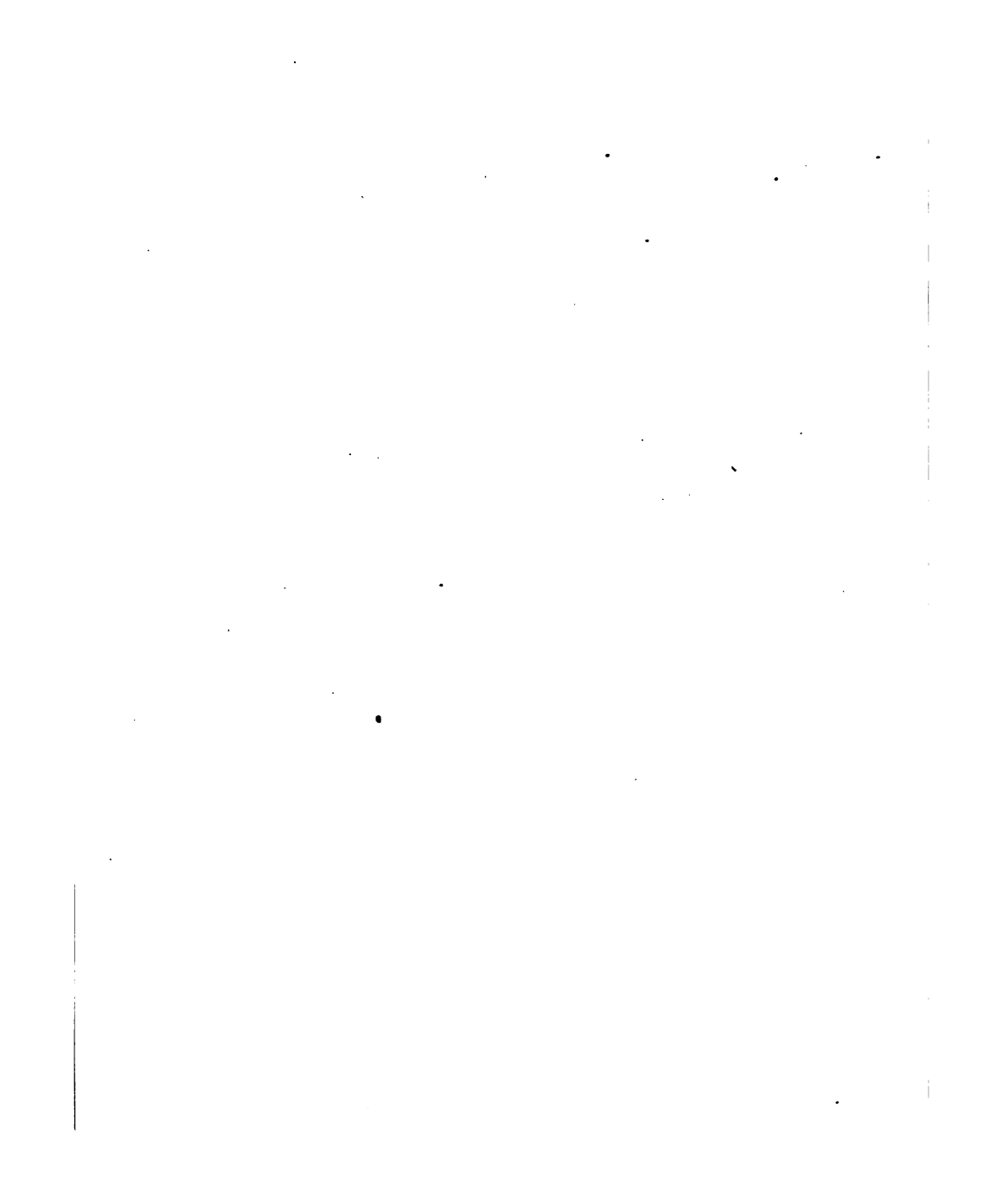
Page 108, 11th line, instead of "Alexander," read *Abraham Tappan*.

Page 112, 1st line, instead of "38," read *40 different*.

Page 119, 2d line, instead of "1845," read 1847 to '52.

Page 133, 21st line, for "'97-'98," read '95.





THE STORY  
OF THE  
WESTERN RESERVE OF CONNECTICUT

BY  
WILLIAM STOWELL MILLS, LL. B.  
Author of "Leaves from Genealogical Trees"; "Foundations of Genealogy," etc.

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## CHAPTER I., GENERAL.

*Its Origin;*

*Its Traditions;*

*Its History;*

*Its Geography;*

*Its Geology;*

*Its People.*



## DEDICATION.

This book is dedicated to the descendants of the men and women who braved the dangers of pioneer life on the Western Reserve of Connecticut; who cleared its forests, founded and fostered its homes, tilled its fertile farms, established its government, and provided for the education of its people.

July 10, 1900—the one hundredth anniversary of the organization of the entire Reserve into a unit of government, viz.: Trumbull County.

North Madison,  
Lake County,  
Ohio.

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#### LOCATION.

The Western Reserve of Connecticut comprises the northeast corner of the State of Ohio. It is a parallelogram in shape, extending  $71\frac{1}{2}$  miles north from the 41st parallel of latitude, and 120 miles west from the boundary line of Pennsylvania. About one-third of the area of this parallelogram is in Lake Erie.

## THE PURPOSE.

This volume is intended to present in a convenient form, gathered from many sources, the leading facts concerning the Western Reserve of Connecticut.

There is no book that treats the subject in this way, and it is therefore believed that such a work will be of general interest, not only to the present residents of this Paradise of Ohio, to whom it is addressed ; but also to those whose early lives were spent here, and to whom now, as they wander far from the old home, "Fond memory brings the light of other days."

We who reap where others sowed can enter into the full appreciation and enjoyment of our possessions only through a study of the conditions that have made those possessions possible. This book is an introduction to that profitable and inspiring study.

## EARLY WORKERS.

For much of their knowledge of the early days on the Reserve, and particularly of early Cleveland, readers of history are indebted to Col. Charles Whittlesey, Judge C. C. Baldwin, Hon. Harvey Rice, and others. The adventures, privations, and fortitude of the early settlers have been pictured by these writers in a style that is highly entertaining. To a full and unreserved acknowledgment of the help afforded by the researches of these pioneers in the field, it is not necessary to add an apology for attempting, not a repetition of what they have so well done ; but a work of somewhat broader scope, and therefore, of more general interest.

## OHIO AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.

As territory, the Reserve is only a corner of a state ; but that state has been, for more than a hundred years, a gateway to the great west ; indeed, during the first half of the nineteenth century Ohio was considered as "out west." Many home-seekers, migrating from the Eastern States, settled here for a term of years—lingered at the gateway—before going to the "far west." Ohio was a part of the tract vaguely known in Revolutionary times as the North-west Territory, lying in two outstretched arms, the Mississippi and the Ohio Rivers. In this territory the foundations of five great commonwealths were laid.

This expanse of virgin beauty and golden promise inspired legislators to the enactment of the Ordinance of 1787, a body of laws which in some respects constitutes an epoch in the history of law-making. Of this ordinance Daniel Webster said, "I doubt whether one single law of any law-giver, ancient or modern, has produced effects of more distinct, marked, and lasting character than the Ordinance of 1787."

## MODERN METHODS OF STUDY.

The settlement and growth of any territory or community are closely connected with what occurred previous to their time, and one who undertakes to record their history must not ignore this fact. The modern student of history recognizes a logic of events, and perceives its application to the smallest territory and to the most commonplace incidents.

The Western Reserve is but a small part of the Great West ; yet its peculiar history gives it a claim upon our at-

tention. Special study of it may have the tendency to magnify its importance; but the broad, impartial student will consider it relatively. The history of our farms and city lots may be profitably studied if we extend our historical horizon beyond the geographical outlook of the city-bred young woman who had just learned that her father's back yard was a part of the earth's surface.

#### THE TREATMENT OF THE SUBJECT.

This work takes the narrative form, and the divisions cannot, therefore, be made the titles of separate chapters. To treat each division as a distinct subject would be to work contrary to the law of relation. This law is fundamental to all profitable study, and in pursuance of it, the topics will be rightly understood.

Local references have been excluded, excepting such as point out events that were pivotal, or that led to momentous and wide-spread consequences; such events being of interest to the people of the entire Reserve.

The author claims no discoveries of his own; but merely relates what has come within his observation and reading. Historical statements are true to record, and scientific conclusions are in accord with the latest and most trustworthy research. The aim has been to court brevity, so far as it could be made consistent with clearness, and the presentation of the facts most worth knowing. Those who would pursue further study will find a list of works in the closing pages of the book.

It has not been the ambition of the author to produce an exhaustive work; but to treat an interesting subject in a

familiar way. He does not claim that the book is perfect, nor that it contains all that can be said on the subject ; but he does claim the opportunity of testifying to his love for the Western Reserve.

#### MAKING THE MAP.

Maps usually convey to the eye more definite knowledge than mere words can impart. A region may be studied in less time with a map than without one ; yet, for our purpose, a special map of the Reserve is not necessary. A county, which is a unit of government, may be separated from adjacent counties in a map of its own ; but a portion of territory like the Reserve, not under separate government, should be studied in its relation to the commonwealth of which it is a part. If it is to be distinguished from other portions of the state, a few lines will suffice.

1st. On a county map of Ohio, draw a straight line eastward from the south-west corner of Huron County, along the southern boundary line of Medina and Portage Counties to the eastern boundary line of the state. You have drawn the southern boundary line of the Reserve. It takes in three townships—Sullivan, Troy, and Ruggles—in Ashland County, and cuts off two townships—Franklin and Green—in Summit County, and the southern five townships—about one third—of Mahoning County, viz.: Smith, Goshen, Green, Beaver, and Springfield.

2d. From the same starting point, draw a straight line northward along the western boundary line of Huron and Erie Counties, across the eastern end of Ottawa County, to a point a little farther north than the Isle of St. George (or North Bass Island). This is the western boundary line of

the Reserve. It cuts a little off the north-west corner of Erie County, and includes the townships: Danbury, Catawba Island, and Put-in-Bay (Wine Islands, ten in number) in Ottawa County, and Kelley's Island, in Erie County. Two miles north-west of Rattlesnake Island, and a little to the west of this line, is the spot where the brave Perry won his celebrated victory over the English fleet, September 10, 1813.

These boundary lines of the Reserve may easily be drawn on other than a county map if it be carefully noted that the southern boundary line very nearly coincides with the 41st parallel of latitude, and the western boundary line intersects the village of Bellevue.

#### THE RESERVE PARALLELOGRAM.

Extend the eastern boundary line of Ohio northward a short distance into Lake Erie (more exactly, to a point  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the shore) and you have found the north-east corner of the Reserve. Draw a curved line from the north end of the western boundary line of the Reserve around the south end of Point Pelee Island, thence north-eastward to a point as far north as the corner of the Reserve just determined, and connect this point with the corner, and you have enclosed the Reserve parallelogram, which is complete, with the exception of this north-west corner—cut off to exclude Point Pelee Island, a British possession. This parallelogram is 120 miles long, and  $71\frac{1}{2}$  miles wide, with nearly one-third of its area in Lake Erie.

#### ORIGINAL LAND TRACTS IN OHIO.

There were six great tracts within the limits of Ohio,

from which sales were first made to individual settlers. In the order of size, beginning with the largest, they were as follows :

1. Congress Lands—sold directly by the United States Government to individuals.

2. Virginia Military Lands—Virginia's *Reserve*, for the benefit of her State troops. As this tract was never surveyed by the Government, legal disputes as to boundary lines between owners were frequent.

3. The Western Reserve of Connecticut.

4. United States Military Lands—appropriated by the government to officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary War.

5. Ohio Company's Purchase—bought in 1787 by the Ohio Company, composed of Massachusetts people from Ipswich and adjacent towns, who made the first settlement in Ohio, at Marietta, 1788, landing from a boat named the Mayflower.

6. Symmes Purchase—bought by John Cleves Symmes, in 1794.

There were several smaller tracts, but they were originally included within those named.

#### THE RESERVE COMPARED IN AREA.

The Reserve is the same in width as the widest part of Connecticut, viz.:  $1^{\circ} 2'$ , or very nearly  $71\frac{1}{2}$  miles. Its eastern boundary line is 68 miles on land, and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles in Lake Erie. Augustus Porter, principal surveyor in 1796, gave 3,450,753 acres as the area of the Reserve. He acknowledged that there might be "an error of a few



thousand acres." His work was thoroughly examined by a Yale College mathematician, but no material error was found.

If it be reckoned from the number of square miles claimed by the different counties, the land area of the Reserve is found to be about 5280 square miles, nearly 6% greater than the mother state, Connecticut. A careful calculation made several years ago by Mr. Leonard Case, gave about 70 square miles less than this, but his estimate was admitted to be below the correct area. There are three states in our Union that are smaller than the Reserve, which latter is nearly 13% of the area of Ohio. The following comparison gives an idea of the size of the Reserve relative to other important areas. Of the fourteen states smaller than Ohio, only three are here given, viz.: those that are smaller than the Reserve.

TABLE OF LAND AREAS SMALLER THAN OHIO.

	Gross Area in Square Miles.
Bermuda Islands.....	24
Jersey, Guernsey, and Alderney Islands, together..	73
Isle of Wight.....	154
Isle of Man .....	282
Shetland Islands.....	325
Orkney Islands .....	610
State of Rhode Island .....	1,250
Long Island, N. Y.....	1,682
Samoa Islands .....	1,701
Trinidad Island.....	1,754
State of Delaware .....	2,050

Canary Islands.....	2,808
Island of Puerto Rico.....	3,550
Island of Jamaica.....	4,220
State of Connecticut.....	4,990
Western Reserve of Connecticut.....	5,280
Bahama Islands.....	5,450
Palestine (Before Christ).....	6,525
Hawaiian Islands.....	6,640
Wales.....	7,397
Fiji Islands.....	7,740
The Netherlands.....	12,648
Switzerland.....	15,976
Modern Greece.....	19,353
Island of Santo Domingo.....	28,249
Scotland.....	30,462
Ireland.....	32,524
Island of Cuba.....	36,013
Iceland.....	39,207
Island of Newfoundland.....	40,200
Luzon (largest island of the Philippines).....	41,000
State of Ohio.....	41,060

## A DIVIDING LINE.

As early as 1726, the Cuyahoga River and the Portage—an Indian trail, leading from that river to the Tuscarawas River, and passing near the present site of Akron—were considered as a dividing line between the domains of different Indian tribes, and when the first white men took possession of the Reserve, this line was recognized as dividing the eastern part of the Reserve from the western,

## EARLY SETTLEMENTS IN OHIO.


Compared with beginnings of towns in other parts of the state, the settlement of north-eastern Ohio was late ; that on the Reserve being fourth.

PLACES.	DATES.	BY SETTLERS FROM
Marietta,	April, 1788,	Massachusetts.
Cincinnati,	August, 1788.	New Jersey.
Manchester,	1790.	Virginia.
Conneaut and Cleveland,	1796.	Connecticut.

## EARLY COUNTIES.

The counties formed in the early history of Ohio covered much more territory than they do now. Sections of their original domain have been cut off from time to time to form new counties. The part of the Reserve east of the Cuyahoga River and the Portage, was in Washington County, the first county in the state, organized July 26, 1788. The Reserve west of that line was a part of Wayne County, the third county in the state, organized August 15, 1796. The eastern part of the Reserve was taken from Washington County and made a part of Jefferson County, organized July 29, 1797.

## NEW CONNECTICUT AS A COUNTY.



The Reserve was in Wayne and Jefferson Counties until July 10, 1800. On that date, Arthur St. Clair, Governor of the North-West Territory, and the first Governor of Ohio, organized the entire Reserve into one county, which took the name, Trumbull County, in honor of Jonathan Trumbull, then Governor of Connecticut. Governor Trumbull be-

longed to a large and influential Connecticut family, and had been a firm friend and helpful adviser of General Washington, who, it is said, was accustomed to speaking of him as "Brother Jonathan." Trumbull County was divided into eight townships, and Warren was made the county seat. These townships were east of the Cuyahoga River and the Portage. That part of the Reserve west of the dividing line took the name of Cleveland Township, although it was still claimed by the Indians, and, therefore, not yet organized, or even surveyed. Following are the names of the townships, in relative position as they would appear on a map.

## TOWNSHIPS OF THE ORIGINAL TRUMBULL COUNTY.

		Richfield.
	Painesville.	
Cleveland.		
	Middlefield.	
		Vernon.
Cleveland.	Warren.	
(unsurveyed)		
	Hudson.	Youngstown.

## GOVERNMENT IN THE NEW COUNTY.

For more than five years, the Reserve continued as one county—Trumbull. The men selected for public service in the beginning of any government have claims to special notice, as their administration determines the character and influence of the new organization in public councils. In the territorial legislation of Ohio, the first representative from the Reserve, 1801-2, was Gen. Edward Paine, a man

of probity and enterprise. In his honor the township of Painesville (now in Lake County) was named, and later, his fellow-townsmen gave further expression of esteem for him by naming their central village Painesville. This was indeed, an added honor, as the village had been named Champion—from Henry Champion, who had laid out its streets and lots, and who was one of the directors of the Connecticut Land Company, a prominent land owner, and a brother of Moses Cleaveland's wife. That Gen. Paine could so forcibly impress his character upon his fellow-citizens was proof that he possessed the qualities of a trustworthy representative.

The first Associate Judges of Trumbull County were: John Walworth, of Painesville, who settled there in 1800; Solomon Griswold, a pioneer of Windsor (now in Ashtabula County) who went there in 1799; and Calvin Austin, of Youngstown (now in Mahoning County).

The first constitution of the State of Ohio was adopted Nov. 29, 1802. At the convention for framing that document there were 36 delegates, of whom two were from the Reserve, viz.: Samuel Huntington, at that time residing in Cleveland (now in Cuyahoga County) and who was Governor of the State in 1808; and David Abbott, who came to the Reserve in 1798, and settled first in Willoughby (now in Lake County). David Abbott was also sheriff of the new county of Trumbull.

The foundations of government in the Reserve were laid with strength, clearness of vision, and righteous purpose; and to this her people may attribute no small measure of their achievement during the past century.

## EARLY OCCUPANTS OF THE LAND.

At this point in our story it will be profitable to turn backward three centuries and follow, in outline, the course of events that led to the possibility of a Western Reserve, and to trace the origin of those conflicting claims over which so many disastrous battles were fought.

When white men first touched the shores of America, more than four-hundred years ago, they found here a race of people whose personal appearance, ideas, and customs were so entirely new to them as to excite their wonder. The belief of the Europeans that they were in India, led to the name *Indians*, as applied to the natives of America.

## THE ORIGIN OF THE FIRST AMERICANS.

The origin of the North American Indian is veiled in mystery. There have been numerous conjectures and theories concerning his relationship to other natives of the Western Continent. Whether he was the descendant of the Mound Builders, or of their conquerors and supplanters, is still a subject of study. More extensive excavations will, no doubt, in time, be made, and the buried proofs concerning these people will be brought to light; then the archaeologist will find his reward in a more complete knowledge of the primitive races of America. Scientists are now, however, quite agreed in one important conclusion, viz.: that the carvings, ornamentations, tools, and weapons of the Esquimaux of to-day are evidences of their direct descent from the cave-men of prehistoric Europe.

Investigations may yet prove that the Incas of South America, the Aztecs of Mexico, the Esquimaux, and the North American Indians, were all from the same stock,

and that different conditions, and modes of life enforced by their surroundings, have caused the differences in personal appearance, ideas, and customs.

#### STUDENTS OF INDIAN CHARACTER.

We shall probably never know when or how the North American Indian came to this continent, nor what he was before that time; but we do know much of what he has been within the past four hundred years. His characteristics have been faithfully portrayed; yet care must be exercised, if one would find a true description of him. Fiction abounds in pictures that are inadequate and misleading. Novelists have indulged in sentimentalism, a medium which fails to convey a true idea of the character of the Red Man. In addition to those invaluable records known as "The Jesuit Relations," describing the early savages of America, literature has been enriched by the work of more than a score of genuine students of Indian character and habits. Among these are Schoolcraft, Morgan, Powell, Gallatin, Colden, Mason, Thatcher, Catlin, Charlevoix, Drake, Grinnell, Clark, Mallory, Hadley, Heckewelder, Champlain, Matthews, Hale, Dorsey, Loskiel and others; but foremost in the list should be the name of Francis Parkman, who, in power to analyze character, and to disclose the hidden springs of human motive, as exhibited in the American Indian, had no equal. It would be aside from the scope of this book to undertake a full presentation of the work of this remarkable writer. He is recognized by all critics—notably by Prof. John Fiske—as having given from his own observations and experiences—having actually lived with one of the tribes—a just conception

of the Indian Race—the living representatives of the Stone Age. The Indian of primitive America has gone, never to return ; and the investigations of Parkman cannot be repeated. These facts and his inimitable style as a historian, impart to his work a special value. To a comprehensive grasp of the history of the North-west, which may be considered as the second scene in the drama of civilization, within what is now the United States, a knowledge of Mr. Parkman's works is well-nigh indispensable. The Western Reserve was a part of this territory. The Indian gave his life in battle for his native groves. The best talent of his race here spent itself in the hope of preserving the land in its original beauty, as the home given him by Nature, the only God he knew. Among the Indians were men, who, judged even by our standards, had capabilities of a high order. A few noted individuals, whose natural abilities made them chiefs, were the following :

Philip Pometacom, a Wampanoag, son of Massasoit, of Pilgrim fame—southern New England—killed in 1676.

Pontiac—an Ottawa—Northern Ohio, 1712-1769.

Tecumseh—a Shawanee—Ohio, 1770-1813.

Brant-Thayendaneca—a Mohawk—Eastern New York, 1742-1807.

Red-Jacket—Sagoyewatha—a Seneca—Western New York, 1752-1830.

Black Hawk—a Pottowattomie—Illinois, 1768-1838.

Logan—a Cayuga—Illinois and Michigan, 1720-1780.

Equal to any, if not superior to all others in power over his followers, was Pontiac, whom history first mentions by name as coming in contact with white men on the Western Reserve, in November, 1760, although circumstances



indicate that he was an active leader as early as 1746.

#### THE RIGHTS OF THE RED MAN.

A discussion, at this late day, of the comparative rights of the Indian and the white man, to the soil of America, would be idle. In the march of civilization the earth is inherited by the intelligent and progressive. As between the civilized and the savage or inhuman, the wisdom and beneficence of its use constitute the complete justification of its conquerors. That this is as true of nations as it is of individuals, has been proved in these last days of the nineteenth century, by a Power, of whose control man has not always been conscious.

Although the claim of the Indians to the soil of the Western Reserve was purely traditional, it was fortified by actual possession, and was, for that reason, the most invincible barrier to the progress of settlement by white men in the early days. The relation of the Indian, as a claimant, to others who asserted ownership, can best be shown by presenting in historical review all the claims that were made prior to the year 1805, or before peaceable settlement could be effected on the Western Reserve.

#### A TANGLE OF TITLES.

The right to occupy your farm was conferred by a deed from the owner next preceding you ; and that owner obtained his right in the same way. The title to the farm might be traced back to the first individual purchaser, and it would be found that before the first owner made his purchase, the land of the Reserve (of which your farm is a part) with the exception of Huron and Erie Counties, and the

Parsons Tract, was claimed by eleven (and that of the exceptions specified, by ten) different powers.

From our knowledge of this country, of its extent, and of the dangers attending the efforts to enforce them, we may think these claims preposterous; but those who made them were in earnest and were ready to wage war in their defence. These claims, in the order in which they originated, or were first asserted, were as follows :

1. ENGLAND.—By virtue of the discoveries of the Cabots, 1497–8, England claimed the continent of North America, and, after “a half-century of conflict” with France, defeated the French army at Quebec in 1759. The result was the Treaty of Paris, 1763, by which England obtained the ownership, so far as France was concerned, of all the North and West that was not ceded to her by France in the treaty of Utrecht, 1713. England held this territory for twenty years, and by treaty, in 1783, signed at Paris, she ceded to the United American Colonies all that part of the Northwest which is now within the United States.

2. FRANCE.—By virtue of the discoveries and explorations of Cartier, 1534, and of the subsequent voyages of Champlain and the indomitable La Salle, France claimed the entire country from the Alleghany Mountains to the Mississippi River.

By means of forts, as centers of supplies, and the work of missionaries among the Indians, France hoped to secure the aid of all the tribes. However, the battle at Quebec, 1759, decided the issue in favor of England.

In determining authority in the Western World, war between these powers was inevitable. Here was a battle-

ground between two nations that were at variance in almost every phase of governmental policy. The conflict would have been shorter had England and France been the only contestants. The presence of a third one, the native of the soil, who had more at stake than either of the others, lent an interest to the struggle which attaches to no other conflict in the history of the world. There was no land granted, either to an individual or a colony; no pathway opened by a discoverer; no spot on which a settler would build a home, to which the Indian did not interpose a claim with a force which compelled consideration. He laughed at the presumption that would sweep away his rights with the mere stroke of a pen. England and France found in him both a friend to win, and a foe to conquer.

To set forth the acting in this great drama was the life-work of Francis Parkman. It occupied him for a period of nearly fifty years. Under the general title: "France and England in North America," he presented the contention of these forces with a graphic power that has never been excelled. One who would comprehend the great struggle will be interested in the following outline table of Mr. Parkman's works. The twelve volumes are a monument to his fitness for the task; to his tenacity of purpose; to his penetrating study of Indian character; and to the broad impartiality with which he treated religious conceptions radically at variance with his own personal beliefs. Both the man and his work are marvelous in character.

## THE WORKS OF FRANCIS PARKMAN, (1823-1893.)

TOPICS.	TITLES.	VOLS.	WRITTEN.	PERIOD.
I. Sioux Indians.....	Oregon Trail.....	1	1847	Summer of 1846.
II. American Indian..	Conspiracy of Pontiac.....	2	1851 Revised 1870.	1608, 1760-1769.
III. Discoveries.....	{ Pioneers..... { La Salle.....	1 1	1865 Revised 1885. 1869 Revised 1878.	1500-1685. 1686-1689.
IV. Martyrs.....	The Jesuits.....	1	1867	1634-1675.
V. French Rule.....	{ Old Regime..... { Frontenac....	1 1	1874 1877	1658-1763. 1672-1701.
VI. Final Contest.....	Montcalm and Wolfe.....	2	1884	1745-1763.
VII. Contrast.....	A Half Century of Conflict...	2	1892	1701-1748.

3. VIRGINIA.—The colony of Virginia received in 1609, by charter from King James I, a grant of land extending from the Atlantic coast to the west and north-west, as far as the Pacific Ocean. She insisted upon her western claim (which included all the present State of Ohio) until 1784, when she relinquished it to the United American Colonies, excepting a tract in the south central part of what is now Ohio, which she *reserved* as the Virginia Military Lands.

4. MASSACHUSETTS.—The Colony of Massachusetts received in 1620, by charter from James I, and, also, in 1628 from Charles I, a strip of land extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. She relinquished the western claim, to the United American Colonies in 1785.

5. ERIE INDIANS.—Before 1655, the land of the Reserve was in the possession of the Erie Indians. When they first laid claim to it, or how long they had controlled it, is not known.

6. IROQUOIS INDIANS.—These tribes, known as the Five Nations, completely exterminated the Eries in 1655, and became owners of the country south of, and bordering on, Lake Erie. In 1726 they ceded to the English a strip of land on the south shore of Lake Erie, sixty miles in width, and extending westward as far as the Cuyahoga River and the Portage to the Tuscarawas River. This included the eastern part of our Reserve.

A POWERFUL LEAGUE.—Considered in respect to the number of individuals of which it was composed, the League of the Iroquois, or Five Nations—increased to six in 1715—was the most formidable organization of purely

savage forces the world has ever known. When their union was formed has not been certainly determined, though it is believed to have been begun before 1550. It was complete as early as 1609, and their power was at its height about 1700.

They occupied what is now New York State, between the Hudson and the Genesee Rivers till 1655, when they extended their control along the lakes, at least as far west as the Cuyahoga River. In courage, general intelligence, and cunning in war, they excelled all other tribes, and their very name was a terror to all within a thousand miles of them. Their trail or highway of travel, was from the Hudson River to Lake Erie, where is now the New York Central Railroad. It was originally the path worn by animals journeying to the salt-licks of Syracuse. Its growth from a deer-path to a four-track railway is, indeed a work of evolution. The League of the Long House, as they called themselves, furnishes the best subject for the study of the American Indian.

7. TRIBES IN COMMON.—At some time prior to 1760, and presumably after 1726, the Reserve became part of territory claimed by a number of tribes in common, among which were the Ottawas, Chippewas, Delawares, and Wyandots. In 1760 these joint claimants were under the leadership of the noted Ottawa chief, Pontiac. In the fall of this year, Major Robert Rogers, with a band of about two hundred "rangers," was sent by the English to take command of the fort at Detroit. On the way, the lake being rough, he was compelled to land, and on the 7th of November, drew ashore at the mouth of what is now the Grand River,

which he called the Chogage—an early form of the name Geauga, by which the river was once known. During the night, a delegation of Indian warriors visited him, with information that their chief would soon pay him a visit. Before morning the chief arrived and demanded an explanation of the appearance of the white men in his territory without invitation or permission. Rogers explained that his destination was Detroit, where he was ordered to assume control of a post that had so recently been occupied by their common enemy; that he was in a land belonging to his King, and not to Pontiac's people. In reply to the chief's defiant tone he was politic, yet fearless in manner. Pontiac deferred till morning any promise of safety, and informed Rogers that the Indians would stand in the path of the white men till the next day, when he should return for further consultation. He kept his promise, returning early the next morning, and gave Rogers permission to pass through his domains; but it was five days before the storm subsided and the lake was safe for the voyagers. During these days, Pontiac visited the camp several times, taking the opportunity to ask questions concerning the mode of life and warfare of the white men. A second landing was made on account of storm, this time at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River, where they were delayed two days before being able to proceed on their way to Detroit.

This is the first mention by name, that history makes of Pontiac. There was at this time an Ottawa village on the right bank of the Cuyahoga River about ten miles from its mouth. No sail could float the waters of Lake Erie unobserved in those days. The horizon was scanned by

hunters, warriors, or reconnoitering bands at almost every hour of the day. It was about this time that Pontiac plotted that series of maneuvers with the purpose of exterminating the English, or driving them from the land. The task, though a hopeless one, was creditable to the abilities of Pontiac, of whom more honorable mention can be made than of Rogers; for, mere savage, though Pontiac was, he proved faithful to his people to the very last. He fell a victim of jealousy, being murdered by a treacherous Indian, in the Illinois country in 1789.

The Indian tribes claiming the Reserve had made a treaty in 1785, and had ratified it in 1789. Failing to keep their agreement, and having become hostile, they were defeated by General Wayne in a great battle, 1794, and compelled to re-confirm their treaty, by which they gave to the United States their right to the land east of the Cuyahoga River. The part of the Reserve west of the dividing line remained in possession of these tribes till July 4th, 1805, when it was ceded by treaty to the United States. This date marked the settler's independence of Indian dominion here, and put an end to all rights of the Indians to the lands of the Reserve.

8. CONNECTICUT.—In 1662, Charles II. granted to the colony of Connecticut, by charter, a strip of land which was in width, the same as Connecticut, and extended from her eastern boundary line westward to the Pacific Ocean. This grant, Connecticut persistently claimed until September 14, 1786, when she ceded to the United American Colonies, all of it excepting this Western Reserve of Connecticut.



9. NEW YORK.—Two years later than the grant to Connecticut, viz.: 1664, this same Charles II, granted to his brother, James, Duke of York, a strip of land from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It included what had before been given to Connecticut. This land New York ceded to the United Colonies in 1780.

10. THE UNITED COLONIES.—In 1783, as a result of the Revolutionary War, England, by treaty, ceded her right of territory to the United American Colonies. Thus, what was known as the North-west Territory, or such of it as England could rightfully give, came into possession of the general government. The United States succeeded to the rights of the United Colonies, and on April 28, 1800, the United States ceded to Connecticut the *right to the soil* of the Reserve but retained the *right of civil jurisdiction* over it.

In May, 1792, Connecticut donated that part of the Reserve now included in Huron and Erie Counties, to such of her citizens as might desire to avail themselves of the offer, and who had met with loss of property, when the British, in the last years of the Revolutionary War, set fire to the homes of so many Connecticut families. These were the first lands in the Reserve to be apportioned to individual owners—though the last to be settled—and were called “Fire Lands,” and “Sufferers’ Lands.”

11. CONNECTICUT LAND COMPANY.—On the 5th of September, 1795, the State of Connecticut sold to the Connecticut Land Company all the lands of the Reserve excepting what had been given to the sufferers, and a small tract in the Mahoning Valley, known as the “Salt Tract,”

which had been sold to General Parsons. From time to time this company sold the land to individuals for actual settlement.

#### CLAIMANTS CLASSIFIED.

1. Those whose right was based upon possession, residence, *actual occupation*.—The American Indians.

2. Those whose claims were founded on *discovery* and *exploration*.—Foreign powers : France and England.

3. Those to whom *free grants* had been made.—American Colonies : Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, and Virginia ; also individual grantees of "Fire Lands."

4. Those whose rights were obtained by *treaty*.—The United American Colonies, and England, whose right was regained from the claim of France.

5. Those who claimed by right of *purchase*.—The Connecticut Land Company.

#### THE CLAIMS OUTLINED.

1. England, 1497-98, and 1763 to 1783.
2. France, 1534, 1609, and 1666 to 1687.
3. Virginia, 1609 to 1784.
4. Massachusetts, 1620 ; 1628 to 1785.
5. Erie Indians, prior to 1655.
6. Iroquois Indians, 1655 to 1726.
7. Indian Tribes in Common, to 1794 (after 1726); and 1805.
8. Connecticut, 1662 to 1792, and 1795.
9. New York, 1664 to 1780.

10. The United Colonies, and the United States, 1783 to 1800.

11. The Connecticut Land Company, 1795 to dates of sale to actual settlers.

Here is a strange conflict of interests. Even if it were possible to unravel the tangle, the task would not be profitable. It will be seen that, with the exception of the Parsons title, and the rights of the Indians to the western part of the Reserve, all claims to the soil were bought by the State of Connecticut on April 28th, 1800, when the United States conveyed what was recognized as a clear title.

#### THE HOME OF THE INDIAN.

The tragedy of his downfall adds to our interest in the American Indian as a claimant. While his foes were bickering over legal documents, he roamed here in wild freedom. With the exception of what has since been reclaimed from deep marshes, overgrown in the primitive days with impenetrable thicket, your farm has not a square rod of soil that did not receive the imprint of the Indian moccasin over and over again.

In the solitude of the woods, the Red Man found a congenial home. Upon the bounty of Nature he depended for existence, and in her recurring seasons he dimly recognized a hand unseen. In all nature there was nothing that equalled in sublimity the primeval American forest. Gigantic trees, towering above vines and shrubs, were reflected in the alternating shadow and sunlight by the limpid stream. The hum of insects and the swaying of the branches in the breeze murmured a low accompaniment to the singing of

the birds, producing a harmony that was broken only by the howl of the wolf, the scream of the wildcat, or the war-whoop of the Indian. Storms swept with unbridled fury over lake and forest, filling the beholder with a consciousness of majesty indescribable. Words cannot picture the beauty of the autumnal foliage in the days of virgin forests, nor depict the dreamy haze of the Indian summer.

We cannot wonder at the Indian's dread of the white man. It has been said that an Indian hunter required fifty square miles from which to support his family; while a white settler needed only fifty acres; but from his acres the forest must be cut away; and to prevent this destruction, the Indian fought for his home, the groves of his fathers.

The history of Ohio in the last half of the eighteenth century is the record of a dreadful struggle. Treachery and murder were incidents of every day, and the cries of the victims of tomahawk and scalping knife, pierced the solitude from Lake Erie to the Ohio River. The destruction of their hunting grounds by English settlers rendered this people particularly obnoxious to the Indians. The French had been content with hunting, fishing, and trapping—occupations at once conducive to association and friendship through community of interests. The only negotiation proposed by the English was such as would deprive the native of his lands, for which neither money nor trinkets could compensate him. There is no way of estimating what would have been the issue if the Frenchman, Champlain, had not made the needless assault upon the Mohawks in 1609, which ever after arrayed the Iroquois Indians against the French people.

## THE TRADITION OF THE ERIES.

Excepting their name, and their relationship as a tribe, all we know of the Indians of the Reserve prior to 1655 is tradition.

From the early French missionaries we learn that a tribe known as the Eries owned and occupied the southern shore of the lake, which derived its name from them. The word Erie, in the Indian language, meant *cat*, and is said to have been applied to the tribe because wildcats were abundant in this region. We may believe it to have been appropriate, as there are people now living who remember when wildcats were numerous in unfrequented parts of our woods. The village of the Eries was near the east end of the lake, probably a few miles west of the present site of Buffalo. They were a branch of the same stock as the Iroquois, and were equally as brave and warlike. The eastern border of their domain was the Genesee River. Across this river from the Eries lived the Iroquois, or Five Nations, in order as follows: Senecas, Cayugas, Onondagas, Oneidas, and Mohawks.

On a reserve near Buffalo, in 1845, lived a Seneca chief, Blacksnake, then believed to be more than a hundred years old. To several persons who visited him, Blacksnake related the story of the overthrow of the Erie Indians. His account of it was corroborated by other chiefs, and was published by the *Buffalo Commercial* in July, 1845.

The victor's story of an encounter is usually, and naturally, colored in favor of the narrator. Notwithstanding this, the rehearsal of the almost complete annihilation of the Eries by the Iroquois may be accepted as essentially

correct. The event is of interest as noting the earliest change of occupants of the Reserve of which we have any knowledge.

#### THE ERIE TRAGEDY.

"The Eries were the most powerful and warlike of all the Indian tribes. They resided at the foot of the Great Lake (Erie) where now stands the City of Buffalo, the Indian name for which was '*Tu-shu-way*.'"

"When the Eries heard of the confederation which was formed between the Mohawks, who resided in the valley of that name, the Oneidas, the Onondagas, the Cayugas, and the Senecas, who resided for the most part upon the shores and the outlets of the lakes bearing their names respectively, (called by the French, the Iroquois nation), they imagined it must be for some mischievous purpose. Although, confident of their superiority over any one of the tribes inhabiting the countries within the bounds of their knowledge, they dreaded the power of such combined forces. In order to satisfy themselves in regard to the character, disposition, and power of those they considered their natural enemies, the Eries resorted to the following means":

"They sent a friendly message to the Senecas, who were their nearest neighbors, inviting them to select one hundred of their most active, athletic young men, to play a game of ball, against the same number to be selected by the Eries, for a wager which should be considered worthy the occasion and the character of the great nation in whose behalf the offer was made."

"The message was received and entertained in the most respectful manner. A council of the "Five Nations" was

called, and the proposition fully discussed, and a messenger in due time despatched with the decision of the council, respectfully declining the challenge. This emboldened the Eries, and the next year the offer was renewed, and after being again considered, again formally declined. This was far from satisfying the proud lords of the "Great Lake," and the challenge was renewed the third time."

"The blood of the young Iroquois could no longer be restrained. They importuned the old men to allow them to accept the challenge. The wise councils which had hitherto prevailed, at last gave way, and the challenge was accepted. Nothing could exceed the enthusiasm with which each tribe sent forth its chosen champions for the contest. The only difficulty seemed to be to make a selection, where *all* were so worthy. After much delay, one hundred of the flower of all the tribes were finally designated, and the day for their departure was fixed. An experienced chief was chosen as the leader of the party, whose orders the young men were strictly enjoined to obey. A grand council was called, and in the presence of the assembled multitude, the party was charged in the most solemn manner, to observe a pacific course of conduct towards their competitors, and the nation whose guests they were to become, and to allow no provocation, however great, to be resented by any act of aggression on their part, but in all respects to acquit themselves worthy the representatives of a great and powerful people, anxious to cultivate peace and friendship with their neighbors."

"Under these solemn injunctions, the party took up its line of march for Tushuway. When the chosen band had arrived in the vicinity of the point of their destination,

a messenger was sent forward to notify the Eries of their arrival, and the next day was set apart for their grand entree."

"The elegant and athletic forms, the tasteful, yet not cumbrous dress, the dignified, noble bearing of their chief, and, more than all, the modest demeanor of the young warriors of the Iroquois party, won the admiration of all beholders. They brought no arms. Each one bore a bat, used to throw or strike a ball, tastefully ornamented, being a hickory stick about five feet long, bent over at the end, and a thong netting wove into the bow. After a day of repose and refreshment, all things were arranged for the contest. The chief of the Iroquois brought forward and deposited upon the ground, a large pile of elegantly wrought belts of wampum, costly jewels, silver bands, beautifully ornamented moccasins, and other articles of great value in the eyes of the sons of the forest, as the stake, or wager on the part of his people. These were carefully matched by the Eries with articles of equal value—article by article, tied together and again deposited on the pile."

"The game began, and although contested with desperation and great skill by the Eries, was won by the Iroquois, and they bore off the prize in triumph—thus ended the first day."

"The Iroquois having now accomplished the object of their visit, proposed to take their leave, but the chief of the Eries, addressing himself to their leader, said their young men, though fairly beaten in the game of ball, would not be satisfied unless they could have a foot race, and proposed to match ten of their number against an equal number of



the Iroquois party, which was assented to, and the Iroquois were again victorious."

"The "Kaukwas", who resided on the Eighteen Mile Creek, being present as friends and allies of the Eries, now invited the Iroquois party to visit them before they returned home, and thither the whole party repaired. The chief of the Eries, as a last trial of the courage and prowess of his guests, proposed to select ten men, to be matched by an equal number of the Iroquois party, to wrestle, and that the victor should despatch his adversary on the spot, by braining him with a tomahawk, and bearing off his scalp as a trophy."

"This sanguinary proposition was not at all pleasing to the Iroquois; they however concluded to accept the challenge, with a determination, should they be victorious, not to execute the bloody part of the proposition. The champions were accordingly chosen—a Seneca was the first to step into the ring, and threw his adversary, amid the shouts of the multitude. He stepped back and declined to execute his victim, who lay passive at his feet. As quick as thought, the chief of the Eries seized the tomahawk, and at a single blow scattered the brains of his vanquished warrior over the ground. His body was dragged away and another champion of the Eries presented himself. He was as quickly thrown by his more powerful antagonist of the Iroquois party, and as quickly dispatched by the infuriated chief. A third met the same fate."

"The chief of the Iroquois party, seeing the terrible excitement which agitated the multitude, gave a signal to retreat. Every man obeyed the signal and in an instant they were out of sight."

"In two hours they arrived in Tushuway, gathered up the trophies of their victories, and were on their way home. This visit of the hundred warriors of the Five Nations, and its results, only served to increase the jealousy of the Eries, and to convince them that they had powerful rivals to contend with. It was no part of their policy to cultivate friendship and strengthen their own power by cultivating peace with other tribes."

"They knew of no mode of securing peace to themselves but by exterminating all who might oppose them ; but the combination of several powerful tribes, any of whom might be almost an equal match for them, and of whose personal prowess they had seen such an exhibition, inspired the Eries with the most anxious forebodings. To cope with them collectively they saw was impossible. Their only hope, therefore, was in being able, by a vigorous and sudden movement, to destroy them in detail. With this in view, a powerful war party was immediately organized to attack the Senecas, who resided at the foot of Seneca Lake, (the present site of Geneva), and along the banks of the Seneca River."

"It happened that at this period there resided among the Eries a Seneca woman, who in early life had been taken prisoner, and had married a husband of the Erie tribe. He died and left her a widow without children, a stranger among strangers. Seeing the terrible note of preparation for a bloody onslaught upon her kindred and friends, she formed the resolution of apprising them of their danger. As soon as night set in, taking the course of the Niagara River, she traveled all night, and early next morning reached the shore of Lake Ontario. She jumped into a

canoe, which she found fastened to a tree, and boldly pushed into the open lake."

"Coasting down the lake, she arrived at the mouth of the Oswego River in the night, where a large settlement of the nation resided."

"She directed her steps to the house of the head chief, and disclosed the object of her journey. She was secreted by the chief, and runners were dispatched to all the tribes, summoning them to meet immediately in council, which was held at Onondaga Hollow."

"When all were convened the chief arose, and in the most solemn manner rehearsed a vision, in which he said a beautiful bird appeared to him, and told him that a great war party of the Eries was preparing to make a secret and sudden descent upon them, and destroy them; that nothing could save them but an immediate rally of all the warriors of the Five Nations, to meet the enemy before they should be able to strike the blow. These solemn announcements were heard in breathless silence. When the chief had finished and sat down, there arose one immense yell of menacing madness. The earth shook, when the mighty mass brandished high in the air their war clubs, and stamped the ground like furious beasts."

"No time was to be lost; a body of five thousand warriors was organized, and a corps of reserve, consisting of one thousand young men who had never been in battle. The bravest chiefs from all the tribes were put in command and spies immediately sent out in search of the enemy, the whole body taking up a line of march in the direction from whence they expected the attack."

"The advance of the war party was continued for several

days, passing through, successively, the settlements of their friends, the Onondagas, the Cayugas, and the Senecas ; but they had scarcely passed the last wigwam, near the foot of Caandugua (Canandaigua) Lake, when their scouts brought in intelligence of the advance of the Eries, who had already crossed the Cenisseu (Genesee) River in great force. The Eries had not the slightest intimation of the approach of their enemies. They relied upon the secrecy and celerity of their movements to surprise and subdue the Senecas almost without resistance."

"The two parties met at a point about half way between the foot of Canandaigua Lake and the Genesee River, and near the outlet of two small lakes, near the foot of one of which (the Honeoye) the battle was fought. When the two parties came in sight of each other the outlet of the lake only intervened between them."

"The entire force of the five confederate tribes was not in view of the Eries. The reserve corps of one thousand young men had not been allowed to advance in sight of the enemy. Nothing could resist the impetuosity of the Eries at the first sight of an opposing force on the other side of the stream. They rushed through it and fell upon them with tremendous fury. The undaunted courage and determined bravery of the Iroquois could not avail against such a terrible onslaught, and they were compelled to yield the ground on the bank of the stream. The whole force of the combined tribes, except the corps of reserve, now became engaged. They fought hand to hand and foot to foot. The battle raged horribly. No quarter was asked or given on either side."

"As the fight thickened and became more desperate, th

Eries, for the first time, became sensible of their true situation. What they had long anticipated had become a fearful reality. Their *enemies had combined for their destruction*, and they now found themselves engaged, suddenly and unexpectedly, in a struggle involving not only the *glory*, but perhaps the *very existence* of their nation."

"They were proud, and had hitherto been victorious over all their enemies. Their superiority was felt and acknowledged by all the tribes. They knew how to conquer but not to yield. All these considerations flashed upon the minds of the bold Eries, and nerved every arm with almost superhuman power. On the other hand, the united forces of the weaker tribes, now made strong by union, fired with a spirit of emulation, excited to the highest pitch among the warriors of the different tribes, brought for the first time to act in concert, inspired with zeal and confidence by the counsels of the wisest chiefs, and led on by the most experienced warriors of all the tribes, the Iroquois were *invincible*."

"Though staggered by the first desperate rush of their opponents, they rallied at once and stood their ground. And now the din of battle rises higher, the war-club, the tomahawk, the scalping knife, wielded by herculean hands, do terrible deeds of death. During the hottest of the battle, which was fierce and long, the corps of reserve, consisting of one thousand young men, were, by a skillful movement under their experienced chief, placed in the rear of the Eries, on the opposite side of the stream in ambush."

"The Eries had been driven seven times across the stream, and had as often regained their ground; but the eighth time, at a given signal from their chief, the corps of young

warriors in ambush rushed upon the almost exhausted Eries with a tremendous yell and at once decided the fortunes of the day. Hundreds, disdaining to fly, were struck down by the war-clubs of the vigorous young warriors whose thirst for the blood of the enemy knew no bounds. A few of the vanquished Eries escaped to carry the news of the terrible overthrow to their wives and children and their old men, who remained at home. But the victors did not allow them a moment's repose, but pursued them in their flight killing without discrimination all who fell into their hands. The pursuit was continued for many weeks, and it was five months before the victorious war party of the Five Nations returned to their friends to join in celebrating the victory over their last and most powerful enemy, the Eries."

Tradition adds that many years after, a powerful war party of the descendants of the Eries came from beyond the Mississippi, ascended the Ohio, crossed the country and attacked the Senecas, who had settled in the seat of their fathers at Tushuway. A great battle was fought near the present site of the Indian Mission House, in which the Eries were again defeated, and *slain to a man*. Their bones lie bleaching in the sun to the present day, a monument at once of the indomitable courage of the "terrible Eries," and of their brave conquerors the Senecas.

#### THE COUNTIES OF THE RESERVE.

As now organized there are in the Reserve ten entire counties—five bordering on the lake, and five inland—and four parts of counties. In the following table they appear in the order of their formation. On a line with the name

of each county five important facts are recorded concerning it, viz. : the date when it was formed ; the order of its formation, relative to all the other counties (87) of the state ; its area in square miles ; the county or counties from which the entire county, or part of county, as the case may be, was formed ; and the number of townships in the county, or part of county within the Reserve. The areas of parts of counties are *estimated*, and being so indicated, they show which counties are wholly, and which are partly, within the Reserve.

COUNTIES.	FORMED.	ORDER.	AREA.	FORMED FROM.	TOWNSHIPS.
Trumbull.....	July 10, 1800.	7	650	{ Jefferson..... Wayne.....	25
Geauga.....	Dec. 31, 1805.	22	400	Trumbull.....	16
Ashtabula.....	June 7, 1807. }	25	720	{ Trumbull..... Geauga.....	28
Cuyahoga.....	June 7, 1807. }		470	Geauga.....	20
Portage.....	June 7, 1807. }		490	Trumbull.....	21
Huron.....	Feb. 7, 1809.	35	450	Trumbull.....	19
Medina.....	Feb. 18, 1812.	42	400	Portage.....	17
Lorain.....	Dec 26, 1822.	71	510	{ Huron..... Cuyahoga..... Medina.....	21
Erie.....	1838.	76	290	Huron.....	11
Summit.....	Mar. 8, 1840.	77	360 <i>est.</i>	{ Portage..... Medina.....	16
Lake.....	Mar. 6, 1840. }	78	215	{ Geauga..... Cuyahoga.....	8
Ottawa.....	Mar. 6, 1840. }		35 <i>est.</i>	Erie.....	3
Ashland.....	Feb. 26, 1846.	82	65 <i>est.</i>	{ Lorain..... Huron.....	3
Mahoning.....	Mar. 1, 1846.	83	225 <i>est.</i>	Trumbull.....	10
			5,280	218	

From this table it will be seen that, compared with the other counties of the state, some of those on the Reserve were late in forming. Ashtabula and Lake, the largest and the smallest respectively, on the Reserve, are also the largest and the smallest in the state. Lake County contains Madison, the largest township in the Reserve. There is but one county—Licking—in Ohio that is larger than Trumbull; and but three—Muskingum, Ross and Washington—that equal it in size.

#### TRACING OUR FARMS.

Reckoning the present counties among the number, it will be found that every farm in the Reserve, excepting those in Trumbull and Huron Counties, has been a part of four or more (and those excepted, of three) different counties. It is interesting to trace the successive counties of which your farm or home lot has been a part. For example: Shadewood, the author's farm at North Madison, has been in five different counties, viz.: 1. Washington County, from July 26, 1788, to July 29, 1797, the first county formed in Ohio. 2. Jefferson County from July 29, 1797, to July 10, 1800, the fifth county of Ohio. 3. Trumbull County from July 10, 1800, to December 31, 1805, the seventh county in the state. 4. Geauga County from December 31, 1805, to March 6, 1840, the twenty-third county of Ohio. 5. Lake County since March 6, 1840, the seventy-eighth county of the state.

A farm in Summit County, west of the Cuyahoya River and the Portage, would be traced as follows: 1. Wayne County from August 15, 1796, to July 10, 1800, the third county of the state. 2. Trumbull County from July 10,



1800, to June 7, 1807. 3. Portage County from June 7, 1807, to February 18, 1812, the twenty-fifth county of Ohio. 4. Medina County from February 18, 1812, to March 3, 1840, the forty-second county of Ohio. 5. Summit County since March 3, 1840, the seventy-seventh county of Ohio.

A farm on the east side of the dividing line, in the same county, would have the same tracing, with Medina County omitted and Washington substituted for Wayne, followed by the insertion of Jefferson County; that is, the tracing backward would be: Summit, Portage, Trumbull, Jefferson, Washington.

One's birth, marriage, and death may have been in three different counties, respectively, and yet all have occurred on the same farm.

#### THE TOWNSHIPS OF THE RESERVE.

On the 41st parallel of latitude—the southern boundary of the Reserve—there are in its 120 miles, the south lines of 24 townships, and on the Pennsylvania boundary—the eastern boundary line of the Reserve—there are, in its length of 68 miles on land, the east lines of 13 townships, the line touching the lake being 8 miles long. Owing to the direction of the shore line, nearly all of the 25 townships that border on the lake have the “lake gore.” Most of the rural townships are regular in size—5 miles square, as originally surveyed—the exceptions being the 25 bordering on the lake; the townships of Danbury, Put-in-Bay (Wine Islands), and Catawba Island, in Ottawa County; and Kelley's Island, in Erie County. To these should be added a few cities and large towns whose

growth has made them co-extensive with the townships in which they are situated. Among such townships, of less than 25 square miles, are: East Cleveland, Garrettsville, Chagrin Falls, Akron, Portland (co-extensive with Sandusky), and a few others. The courses of some streams have caused variations from the plan of 5 miles square, making "gores;" but they do not seriously interfere with the measurement of distances. The opposite sides of rural townships, not bordering on the lake, are generally 5 miles apart. The total number of townships in the Reserve—218—is more than one-seventh the number in the State of Ohio. There are in all, about 40 townships that vary from the regular size. The average area of the townships is a little more than 24 square miles. The survey of the Reserve was not made by the United States; in fact, in 1796 the Government had not devised the method now employed for the survey of public lands, hence the variation from the plan of six miles square for townships of western lands.

#### TOWNSHIPS BY COUNTIES.

The following arrangement of the names of townships shows their relative position in each county of the Reserve. The asterisk shows the location of the county seat in the township. If the points of the compass be kept in mind, this plan will prove a good substitute for a map of the Reserve, so far as regards the location of each township, and the county seat of each county. Sandusky, Erie County, in the township of Portland, is the only county-seat in the Reserve that has not the same name as the township in which it is situated.

## TRUMBULL COUNTY.

This was the first of the counties of the Reserve, and genealogically speaking, was the ancestor of all the others. It was cut down and pared off from time to time to form other counties, until its area was reduced from an original equivalent of 218 townships—the entire Reserve—to its present number, 25.

Bounded—North, by Ashtabula ; east, by Pennsylvania ; south, by Mahoning ; west, by Portage and Geauga.

Mesopotamia.	Bloomfield.	Greene.	Gustavus.	Kinsman.
Farmington.	Bristol.	Mecca.	Johnston.	Vernon.
Southington.	Champion.	Bazetta.	Fowler.	Hartford.
Braceville.	Warren.*	Howland.	Vienna.	Brookfield.
Newton.	Lordstown.	Wethersfield.	Liberty.	Hubbard.

## ASHTABULA COUNTY.

Bounded—North, by Lake Erie; east, by Pennsylvania;  
south, by Trumbull; west, by Geauga, Lake, and Lake  
Erie. Number of townships, 28.

		Ashta- bula.	Kings- ville.	Conne- aut.
Geneva.	Saybrook.	Ply- mouth.	Shef- field.	Monroe.
Harpers- field.	Austin- burgh.	Jeffer- son.*	Den- mark.	Pierpont.
Trum- bull.	Morgan.	Lenox.	Dorset.	Rich- mond.
Harts- grove.	Rome.	New- Lyne.	Cherry- Valley.	Andover.
Windsor.	Orwell.	Cole- brook.	Wayne.	Williams- field.

## MAHONING COUNTY.

Ten townships of this county—two-thirds of its area—are within the Reserve. These townships are bounded : North, by Trumbull ; east, by Pennsylvania ; south, by the 41st parallel of latitude ; west, by Portage.

Mil- ton.	Jack- son.	Anstin- town.	Youngs- town.*	Coits- ville.
Ber- lin.	Ells- worth.	Can- field.	Board- man.	Poland.

## ASHLAND COUNTY.

Only three townships of this county are within the Reserve. Ruggles was taken from Huron County, and the other townships from Lorain County.

Bounded—North, by Huron and Lorain ; east, by Medina ; south, by the 41st parallel of latitude ; west, by Huron.

Ruggles.	Troy.	Sullivan.
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## LAKE COUNTY.

Bounded—North, by Lake Erie ; east, by Ashtabula and Geauga ; south, by Geauga and Cuyahoga ; west, by Cuyahoga and Lake Erie. Number of townships, 8.

Madison.

Perry.

Painesville.  
\*

Mentor.

Concord.

Leroy.

Willoughby.

Kirtland.

## GEAUGA COUNTY.

Bounded—North, by Lake; east, by Ashtabula and Trumbull; south, by Portage; west, by Cuyahoga and Lake. Number of townships, 16.

Thompson.

Chardon.\*

Hampden.

Montville.

Chester.

Munson.

Clardon.

Huntsburgh.

Russell.

Newbury.

Burton.

Middlefield.

Bainbridge.

Auburn.

Troy.

Parkman.

## PORTAGE COUNTY.

Bounded—North, by Geauga ; east by Trumbull and Mahoning; south, by the 41st parallel of latitude; west, by Summit. Number of townships, 21.

Aurora.	Mantua.	Hiram.	Nelson.
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Garrettsville.

Streetsboro.	Shalersville.	Freedom.	Windham.
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Franklin.	Ravenna.*	Charlestown.	Paris.
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Brimfield.	Rootstown.	Edinburgh.	Palmyra.
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Suffield.	Randolph.	Atwater.	Deerfield.
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## SUMMIT COUNTY.

Of the 18 townships of this county, 16 are in the Reserve.

They are bounded :

North, by Cuyahoga ; east, by Portage ; south, by the 41st parallel of latitude ; west, by Medina and Cuyahoga.

Northfield.

Twinsburgh.

Richfield.

Boston.

Hudson.

Bath.

North-  
ampton.

Stow.

Cuyahoga.

Copley.

Portage.

Tallmadge.

Akron.\*

Norton.

Coventry.

Springfield.

## CUYAHOGA COUNTY.

Bounded—North, by Lake Erie and Lake County ; east by Lake, Geauga and Summit ; south, by Summit, Medina and Lorain ; west, by Lorain and Lake Erie. It is the most irregular in shape of all the counties of the Reserve. Number of townships, 20.

Euclid.

East Cleve-  
land. May-  
field.

\*Cleve-  
land.

Dover. Rock-  
port. Brook-  
lyn. New-  
burgh. Warrens-  
ville, Orange.

Chagrin  
Falls.

Olm-  
sted. Middle-  
burgh. Parma. Independ-  
ence. Bed-  
ford.

Solon.

Strongsville. Royal-  
ton. Brecks-  
ville.

## MEDINA COUNTY.

Bounded—North, by Lorain and Cuyahoga; east, by Summit; south, by the 41st parallel of latitude; west, by Ashland and Lorain. Number of townships, 17.

		Liver- pool.	Brunswick.	Hinckley.
	Litchfield.	York.	Medina.	Granger.
Spencer.	Chatham.	Lafayette.	Montville.	Sharon.
Homer.	Harrisville.	Westfield.	Guilford.	Wadsworth.

## LORAIN COUNTY.

Bounded—North, by Lake Erie and Cuyahoga; east, by Cuyahoga and Medina; south, by Medina and Ashland; west, by Huron, Erie, and Lake Erie. Number of townships, 21.

	Black River.	Shef- field.	Avon.	
Brownhelm.	Amherst.	Elyria. *	Ridge- ville.	
Henrietta.	Russia.	Car- lisle.	Eaton.	Colum- bia.
Camden.	Pitts- field.	La Grange.	Grafton.	
Brighton.	Wellington.	Penn- field.		
: Rochester.	Hunting- ton.			

## HURON COUNTY.

Bounded—North, by Erie; east, by Lorain and Ashland; south, by Ashland and the 41st parallel of latitude; west, by the western boundary of the Reserve. Number of townships, 19.

Lyme.	Ridge-field.	Nor-*walk.	Townsend.	Wakeman.
Sherman.	Peru.	Bronson.	Hartland.	Clarksfield.
Norwich.	Greenfield.	Fairfield.	Fitchville.	New London.
Richmond.	New Haven.	Ripley.	Greenwich.	

## ERIE AND OTTAWA COUNTIES.

The three townships of Ottawa County, within the Reserve, lie north of the west end of Erie County, and are almost entirely surrounded by the waters of Lake Erie. Erie County is bounded :

North, by Sandusky Bay and Lake Erie ; east, by Lake Erie and Lorain ; south, by Huron ; west, by the west boundary of the Reserve. The north-west corner of the township of Margarettta extends a little beyond the limits of the Reserve. Number of townships, 11.

## ERIE AND OTTAWA COUNTIES.

Put-in-Bay  
and Wine  
Islands.  
(Ottawa)

Kelley's  
Island.  
(Erie)

Catawba  
Island.  
(Ottawa)

Danbury.  
(Ottawa)

\*  
Portland.  
(Erie)

Marga-  
retta.  
(Erie)

Perkins.  
(Erie)

Huron.  
(Erie)

Vermil-  
lion.  
(Erie)

Groton.  
(Erie)

Oxford.  
(Erie)

Milan.  
(Erie)

Ber-  
lin.  
(Erie)

Flor-  
ence.  
(Erie)

\*Sandusky.

## NAMES OF TOWNSHIPS.

From the names given to their townships it will be seen that the settlers of the Reserve cherished a love for Old Connecticut. Of the 218 townships of the Reserve, fifty-one are named from forty-nine of the 168 townships of the mother state (the names Berlin and Montville being duplicated.) A large proportion of the other townships, and of the villages, of the Reserve were named from cities and villages of Connecticut. Love of country is shown by their desire to perpetuate the memory of illustrious Americans. The names Franklin, Greene, Jackson, Jefferson, Lafayette, Madison, Monroe, Randolph, Sherman, Trumbull, and Wayne are symbols of character and patriotism well worth preserving.

Fifteen townships took the names of members of the Connecticut Land Company. The following names are duplicated: Berlin, Montville, Richmond, Sheffield, and Troy. The names of only five townships are of Indian origin, while half the counties of the Reserve (seven) have names derived from the Indian language.

## THE CAPITAL OF "NEW CONNECTICUT."

When Moses Cleaveland visited the site of the city of Cleveland in 1796, and planned the survey of its streets, he could not have placed the future capital in a spot nearer to the geographical center of the Reserve parallelogram if he had tried to do so. The east bank of the Cuyahoga River, at its mouth, is seven townships from the southern boundary of the Reserve and twelve townships from the eastern boundary. The distance by the Lake Shore Railway, from

Conneaut, near the north-east corner of the Reserve, to Marblehead Junction in the north-west corner, is 134 miles, and Cleveland is half way between them. The distance is very nearly the same by the New York, Chicago and St. Louis ("Nickel Plate") Rail Road, between Conneaut and Bellevue.

A parallel drawn on the boundary line between Trumbull and Ashtabula Counties, passes through the city of Cleveland and about two miles north of the village of Lorain and the City of Sandusky. Conneaut village is more than 30 miles north of this parallel. The widest part of the Reserve—by land—is its east end (68 miles) and the narrowest part is across the eastern ends of Huron and Erie Counties, where it is less than 27 miles. The extreme north-west land of the Reserve is the Isle of St. George, which is seventeen miles farther north than Cleveland and very near to the parallel that passes through the villages of Painesville and Jefferson, and over the spot famous for Perry's victory. Warren, Hudson and Norwalk are very near a parallel, which is 18 miles south of Cleveland.

The eastern boundary line of the Reserve is two miles east of Conneaut Village; but the rapid growth of Cleveland eastward from the river maintains its location as half way by railroad between the north-east and the north-west corners of the Reserve, a most convenient spot for a capital and chief city.

#### A LAND OF BEAUTY.

The lack of variety in the contour and surface of the Reserve may seem, at first glance, to make it uninteresting as a study; but this idea is soon dispelled when it is con



sidered that surface is related to geological structure in such way as to make the former quite unintelligible without a knowledge of the latter, and that upon both these depends the soil, the hope of mankind for life itself.

Rugged beauty comes only from barren soil, and in this quality of grandeur the Reserve is limited. In natural picturesqueness it presents comparatively little to delight the esthetic eye; yet it is not without suggestions of sublimity. The changes made by man have enhanced its natural beauty, and the day has already dawned when the Reserve is known as the Eden of Ohio.

#### EARLY EUROPEAN VISITORS.

The date when the first white men landed on this shore of the lake cannot be exactly determined. There is next to nothing in history concerning early visits made by them; but there is other evidence that civilized people knew something about this land in very early times. In the heart of a large tree that had been cut down at Conneaut in 1829, there were found, at a distance of about three feet from the ground, distinct marks of cuttings made with an ax. The rings in the body of the tree, between the ax marks and the outside were counted, and from their number it was estimated that the marks were made not later than the year 1479—more than a dozen years before Columbus' first voyage to America. There is no positive evidence, however, that the marks were not made with a stone ax, similar to those in use by the Mound Builders, since these ancient people were not without ideas of the mechanical arts. In the same town, in 1815, a human jaw-bone was found in a road-way which had been cut through a mound. Near the

bone was an artificial tooth, of metal, which exactly fitted a cavity in the jaw.

In the township of Brighton, Lorain County, in 1838, a moss-covered image, or idol of stone, was dug from the ground near the surface, having the date 1533 carved on it in two places. There was also the inscription: "Louis Vagard, La France, 1533," and an engraving of a vessel. It has suggested the possibility of French navigators at some time having been wrecked, or by other misfortune, stranded here.

#### A DIVIDING RIDGE.

The Reserve is divided into two unequal parts by a watershed that separates the Lake Erie Valley from the Mississippi Basin. The northern slope of this ridge is much more abrupt than the southern; the latter being an almost level plain for many miles to the southward. The ridge is not parallel with the shore of the lake, but is at a distance varying from 10 to 25 miles from it. This watershed begins as far east as the foot of Lake Ontario, but we are interested only in tracing it from where it enters Ohio, in south-eastern Ashtabula County. It extends south-westward, across the north-west corner of Trumbull County, into central Portage, to south-eastern Summit, and westward near the south line of Medina, then south-westward, across northern Ashland and Richland Counties to southern Crawford; thence into northern Marion County, and north-westward into Hardin, again south-westward through Auglaize, and on, westward, between Mercer and Darke Counties, into Indiana. The summit of the ridge is not so straight a line as this tracing

might imply. It approaches to within a dozen miles of the lake in Ashtabula County ; and from Portage a spur of it extends southward into Columbiana County. The general course, however, is as described. From the Indiana line it may be traced north-westward, past Fort Wayne, and on, northward, through the peninsula of Michigan. This ridge from the foot of Lake Erie around to northern Michigan, as we have traced it, forms the south-east and the south-west rim of the lake basin.

Within the Reserve, the cities of Ravenna and Akron are on the highland ; and to the south-west of these, Creston and Crestline are names that suggest their own origin.

#### HIGHEST POINTS ON THE RESERVE.

	Above Sea Level.
Silver Creek, Summit County . .	1392 feet.
Claridon, Geauga County . . .	1366 "
Wadsworth, Medina County . .	1349 "
Little Mountain, Lake County .	1323 "
Hiram, Portage County . . . .	1300 "
Royalton, Cuyahoga County . .	1272 "
Limestone Ridge, Portage County .	1248 "
Andover, Ashtabula County . .	1191 "
Mesopotamia, Trumbull County .	1172 "

#### THE CARRY.

In the days before the country was settled, travelers and explorers followed the custom of the Indians in passing from the headwaters of one stream to those of another, and *carried* their boats and baggage overland, either on pack

horses, or by hand; hence such connecting routes were called *portages*, or *carries*. The names of the counties, Portage and Summit, explain themselves.

#### THE DRAINAGE OF THE RESERVE.

Prof. Klippart, of the Ohio State University, called attention to the drainage of Ohio as naturally divided into the following seven districts:

Toward Lake Erie:

1. The Western Reserve.
2. The Maumee Valley.

Toward the Ohio River:

3. The River Counties—South Eastern Ohio.
4. The Muskingum Valley.
5. The Hocking Valley.
6. The Scioto Valley.
7. The Miami Valley.

By far the greater part of the Reserve is on the north slope of the dividing ridge. Its south-eastern corner, comprising the ten townships of Mahoning County, nearly all of Trumbull, the south-east corner of Ashtabula, and less than half of Portage County, is drained by the Mahoning River into the Beaver, and thence into the Ohio. This area—nearly 55 townships—is about one-fourth of the Reserve. With the exception of this corner, the drainage of the Reserve is toward Lake Erie, and the streams that carry the rains and snowfall into the lake comprise three creeks and seven rivers. In their order, beginning at the east, they are: Conneaut, Ashtabula, and Cunningham's (or Arcole) Creeks, and Grand, Chagrin, Cuyahoga, Rocky, Black, Vermillion, and Huron Rivers.

## INTERESTING OBJECTS OF NATURE.

The larger rivers follow a winding course, with current swift enough for water power, particularly the Cuyahoga. Its falls or rapids pour through a gorge of conglomerate rock of two miles or more in length, and a hundred feet in height. The cliffs, with the stream below, form a picturesque scene. Not less marvelous are the gorge and cave of the Black River, a short distance below Elyria. As a study of the power of erosion, the Grand River is noteworthy. The bluff, or ridge, a quarter of a mile north of the bank of the river in the township of Madison, Lake County, south of the village of Madison, is 260 feet above the level of the lake, six miles distant; and the bed of the river is 90 feet above the lake. The work of erosion has lowered the river 170 feet. Here is the "Grand Canon" of the Reserve, not, of course, to be compared with that of the Colorado; yet it would well repay a visit. There are no large lakes in the Reserve, the slope being too gradual to favor their formation. In Summit County there are several "lakelets," evidently of glacial origin, which are being gradually filled with a vegetation that will ultimately form peat bogs, similar to those now found in Bloomfield and other townships of Trumbull County. Some of these lakelets are still clear and beautiful. Here are the famous Brady's Leap, and Brady's Lake, named from a frontiersman, who, escaping from captivity, and being closely pursued by the Indians, jumped the Cuyahoga from cliff to cliff—a distance of 22 feet—and, continuing his flight, swam into a lake, where he was able to hide till his pursuers gave up the chase. Although this occurred a hundred and twenty years ago, the places are noted to this day.

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In Margaretta township, Erie County, about five miles from Sandusky, a river issues from the ground, and on its way to the lake, three miles distant, it flows with a current that affords water power. This wonderful "Castalia Spring" is visited by numbers of tourists. Its influence over the poetic instinct has no such reputation as that of the classic Castalian Spring at the foot of Parnassus, yet the student of nature feels its inspiration.

On Put-in-Bay Island there are caverns that afford material for geological study. The antiquarian will find interest in the evidences of ancient mounds in Sheffield, Lorain County, and in Conneaut, Wayne, and Windsor, Ash-tabula County. Proofs of an early race of men have been found in what were fortifications, to be seen in almost every county of the Reserve, notably in what is now Cleveland ; on the banks of the Cuyahoga, six miles from the lake ; in North-field, Summit County ; and on the west bank of the Grand River, three miles above Painesville. The gorge of the Mahoning River, worn through conglomerate rock in Newton, Trumbull County, is a romantic object. The two points farthest north in the outcropping of the conglomerate, viz.: Thompson Ledge, in Geauga County, and Little Mountain, Lake County, are especially attractive to the student.

Besides the mounds on Kelley's Island, there is the famous rock on the south side of it containing inscriptions that were undoubtedly made by the Erie Indians at least two and a half centuries ago, yet are still easily traced. The islands of the lake are worth a tour of inspection. Indeed, if an interest is felt in finding attractions, the Reserve will be found to possess many.

When Thoreau returned to Emerson a book on "Dr. Franklin's Arctic Explorations," which he had borrowed, he remarked that most of the phenomena described as found in the polar regions could be observed there in Concord, where Thoreau and Emerson lived. There was much significance in this observation. We need not go so far as we sometimes think necessary to find what will interest us. Phenomena in different parts of the world differ more in degree than in kind. The lover of Nature and her works has enough within the limits of the Reserve, and in easy reach, to employ his vacation hours for many summers. To enjoy the pleasures of this study, some of us need only rest now and then a day from routine duty and breathe the air of an adjoining county.

#### THE CLIMATE OF THE RESERVE.

The annual rain fall averages less in the Reserve than in any other part of the state, the difference growing greater as the distance southward is increased ; that of the Reserve being about 34 inches, and of southern Ohio 44 inches. The cause of this difference is in the lake winds. The air over the lake in summer is cooler than that over the land, and therefore it is drier. Conditions the opposite of these are observable in winter. Snow melts more rapidly near the lake than it does farther south. The severity of the "cold waves" from the north-west in winter is considerably softened by the warmth of the lake waves.

In changing its temperature, water, as compared with land, is slow. Excepting when the winds are blowing that bring our rains, we have nearly every day, from spring to fall, an illustration of this difference between land and

water. During the summer night, the lake, having stored up the heat absorbed the previous day, remains warm; while the land, having lost much of its warmth, sends, in the morning, a breeze toward the lake; but it is only a few hours before the land becomes warmer than the water, and receives, during the afternoon, a cool, refreshing breeze from the lake.

If we remember that winds blow always *from cooler toward warmer air*, we may easily understand the operation of air currents. This knowledge is necessary if we would study intelligently the influences of the lake upon our climate, and its effects upon the products of our gardens, fields, and orchards.

The climate of Ohio is described as one of "extremes," and the Reserve shares in that characteristic, though in a less degree than other portions of the state, owing to its proximity to the lake. The laws operating in a season are the same as those observed for a day. During the long summer, the waters of the lake have been slowly warmed, and in autumn, as the land grows cooler, the lake, with its retained warmth, tempers the atmosphere in its vicinity, and thereby delays the first frosts. We then look to the air from a distance to bring us moisture, and we are not disappointed. The fall rains come to refresh verdure and usher in the "Indian Summer," with its subdued sunshine and balmy air, which contribute so much to the desirability of the Reserve as a place of residence. In the spring these conditions are reversed. When the sun has softened the air over the land, and the birds from the south have begun their singing, the finny tribes are still enveloped in winter's cold, and the lake imparts a chill to the sr



rounding atmosphere. Our springs are a little late ; but we are amply paid for the delay, as the leaf and fruit buds are kept well sealed lest they open only to be nipped by late frosts. Thus the lake is of double service; favoring us with its soothing zephyrs during a lengthened autumn and sending a chill in springtime as a kindly warning to the coming blossoms that summer is not yet.

#### SHOWER AND SUN.

Our prevailing summer rains come on the return trade winds from the south-west, while the dry air waves are from the north-west. These alternations of temperature give to our climate in summer an interesting variety most pleasing to lovers of rural life. Among the combined influences of lake and land, there is one that comes softly toward the close of day as a harbinger of grateful repose. The position of our land, relative to the lake, is peculiarly favorable at this hour. After the transition from sultry air to dry, cool winds, there follows an effect of transcendent beauty in the sunset glow which floods the landscape with its mellow light, and bathes the foliage in glory. These golden showers that have passed through the clarified air over the lake, are caught here, and as they burst into silent splendor all nature welcomes their gracious invitation to peace and rest.

#### PRODUCTS OF THE RESERVE.

MINERAL.—The first settlers on the Reserve found, in the Mahoning Valley, a patch of three or four acres of ground that had been worked for the salt it yielded. The Indians had found a supply of salt here, and white men

knew of it as early as 1755. A tract including this salt "lick" was purchased for prospective profit by Gen. Parsons and was known as the "Salt Tract" and the "Parsons Tract." It is in Wethersfield township, Trumbull County. The salt was a product of the conglomerate rock, the northern edge of which appears here. Iron and coal have been profitable products of the Mahoning Valley within the Reserve for many years. Prior to 1855 the Arcole and Geauga furnaces were active in smelting into pig-iron, an ore that was found in the surface soil on the northern slope of the north ridge, in the townships of Madison and Perry, Lake County. This ore was unquestionably brought down by the great ice flood from the north, the accumulation at that particular locality being due to natural drainage.

An excellent quality of sandstone, known as Berea grit, is extensively quarried in Lorain, Cuyahoga, and Geauga Counties. The conglomerate of Summit County is a valuable ornamental building stone. The quarries of the Reserve are only beginning to yield from their inexhaustible supply.

VEGETABLE.—If a straight line be drawn on a map from Galveston, Texas, to Toledo, Ohio, it will divide the forest region on the east from the region of plain and prairie, on the west. All the United States east of this line was originally an unbroken forest, with the exception of a few small patches of open meadow and swamp land in the north-west corner of Ohio. The Reserve was wholly within the forest region, and, in its primitive state, was covered with a growth of valuable timber. Chestnut, oak, beech, maple, elm, walnut, hickory, whitewood, and a

were in abundant supply for the settler, whose most difficult work was the cutting away of trees to make room for his buildings, and the burning of timber to clear his farming land. In the early days it was with the hardest labor that the north and south highways were cleared sufficiently for the warmth of the sun to dry the roads for travel. The lake ridges were first used as highways, being dry and easily cleared; in fact, the cutting away of the trees was too thoroughly done. Not enough of them remain to shade our public highways. Their absence should suggest to every road commissioner and land owner the duty of supplying them. Notwithstanding this, there is nowhere a greater appreciation of the value of trees, either from economic or esthetic considerations, than in the Reserve. Nowhere in the United States are there more trees, both fruit and ornamental, grown on an equal area than in the townships of Perry and Painesville, in Lake County. Trees from our nurseries find their way to all parts of the Union. Our shade trees command the universal admiration of visitors. One variety, the maple, is unexcelled for shade, and has, besides its timber, an additional economic value. In the United States Agricultural Department at Washington, D. C., it is recorded that in 1893, at the World's Fair, more medals were awarded to Geauga County, Ohio, for the quantity and quality of its maple sugar and syrup than were received by all the other counties of the United States put together; and that Portage County ranks next to Geauga in these products.

The Reserve is famous for its orchards; the lower clay lands are adapted to grape-culture, and the sandy soil to

all other varieties of fruit. The rich vegetable mold between the ridges and the lake is unexcelled for garden products. The clay on the highlands and the slopes of the dividing ridge yields grass of the best quality, especially over the conglomerate of Geauga, Portage and Summit Counties where natural underdrainage is most effective. The leading cultivated products of the Reserve—not including those of its maple groves—are from the dairy, the garden, the vineyard, and the orchard.

#### THE WORK OF SEA WAVES.

“The sea is the mother of continents.”

J. S. NEWBERRY.

If we would learn how this soil was formed which so bountifully supplies us, it will be necessary to go back far beyond the reach of written history and study a record which the earth has been making during the long ages of its preparation for the use of man. Geology tells us how the different layers or strata of rock and other material were deposited, of what those strata are composed, and something about the age of the earth—not in years, but in long periods of time.

In the remote past there was no land above the water. Even now, only about one-fourth of the surface of the earth is land. The bottom of the ocean consists of hills, mountains, and valleys. Continents and large islands are high plateaus out of water, and small islands are peaks of high mountains. Thinking of the land in this way, we can see how little of it all is above water.

When we speak from a knowledge of the history that man has made, we say that the Eastern Continent is the

old world, and the Western Continent the new ; but when we think of the history the earth has left us of the changes made on its surface during the ages before man appeared, we know that the Western Continent is really the old world, and the Eastern Continent the new.

In North America, the land that first rose above the water is that which you see on the map as Labrador, and that portion of British America extending westward from Labrador, around the south end of Hudson Bay, and thence north-westward. The rising of the land is believed to be caused by the expansive power of heat in the interior of the earth ; and the falling, due to the shrinking that follows the cooling of its crust. The land was slowly lifted higher and higher, and its coast or edge gradually forced the water southward until now, as you know, land above water extends as far south as the Gulf of Mexico. That gulf is all that is left of what was once a wide, inland arm of the sea. How long, in years, it required to do this work no one can tell. Ohio was once covered by this sea, that part of it nearest to Lake Erie being first to rise above the water, and the last to appear being that bordering on the Ohio River, although neither the lake nor the river existed at that time. The Reserve, we may see, is, in its foundations, the oldest portion of Ohio. Since the land was formed, our state has been alternately above and below sea-level, having been depressed and elevated probably many times. It is now at an average of about a thousand feet above sea level. The layers of rock deep down below the surface show from their composition and structure that they were deposited there by a large body of salt water.

## THE ICE BANK.

At some time during this lifting and falling of the land, the climate over the northern regions gradually grew cold, and the rain and snow, falling in great quantities, froze into solid ice which piled up at great height—so high and wide that by its own weight it slid over and extended southward, causing the climate to grow cold as it advanced. How long this ice age, as it is called, continued, we do not know. Some have reckoned its time to have been 25,000 years. The tracks of this bank of ice are plain to be seen, and geologists have studied its effects so carefully that they know how far south it came. The warmth of the sun was sure to stop its course sooner or later, and men have traced its southern limit across the United States and have found that the ice covered about three-fourths of what is now the State of Ohio. The south line of this ice bank crosses the boundary line of Pennsylvania and enters Ohio in Columbiana County near the town of East Palestine, 12 miles south of the Reserve. From this point it extends westward to New Lisbon, Canton, Millersburg, and into Ashland County near the town of Londonville, thence south-westward near Danville and the cities of Newark and Lancaster, and on between Chillicothe and Circleville, past the village of Winchester, and down into Brown County, crossing the Ohio River near the town of Ripley. All our Reserve, it will be seen, was under the glacier.

## THE SOIL OF FARMS.

This heavy mass of ice carried stones and earth which it had picked up along its path, and dropped them when it melted. These stones, many of them very large, lie

scattered over the land where they were dropped. Gravel, sand, and clay were piled up, covering the layers that had been deposited by the sea many ages before. It has been estimated that the layer of ice in southern New England was more than 1,500 feet in thickness, and that three hundred miles farther north, it was more than a mile high. It must have been of great height, as it filled hollows, valleys, and gorges with its debris, which varies in depth from one hundred to five hundred feet. All the mineral matter of your farm was brought down by the ice. The stones have been more or less crumbled by frosts and rains, and are smaller than when dropped. This debris or till constitutes the soil of all the Reserve. In places, the continuous action of rain and frost has worn it away to the harder rock below, and sometimes farther down, leaving the latter projecting above it. For example: Thompson Ledge, in Geauga County, and Little Mountain, in Lake County, are composed of quartz conglomerate. Being hard, they are left standing at an apparently higher elevation than when first deposited. This is due chiefly to the wearing away of the surrounding plain. The Ledge is 50 feet, and the Mountain nearly 200 feet above the level country adjacent.

The salt and the traces of sea-weed to be found in conglomerate rock, indicate much as to the age when it was formed. The pebbles massed together, composing the conglomerate, are smoothed to a considerable degree, and were evidently washed about by water. They were, undoubtedly, laid in place by a shallow sea. The conglomerate beds are next below the coal layers, the latter having been deposited when the land was still wet and marshy.

Rivers and even small streams wear away soil and hard

rock, forming deep gullies after ages of time. The land is thus slowly finding its way to the sea, there to be re-laid in new strata.

Sand and clay are the leading ingredients of the soil of the Reserve. Excepting as it has been carried away by frost, rains, and rivers, the clay soil is in place where it was left by the glacier ; but the sand of our soil has been shifted by wind and wave into dunes, ridges, and layers that reveal to us a marvelous history.

If your farm is within four miles of Lake Erie, you may find all through its soil, in many places far below the surface, sand, pebbles, and larger stones, worn smooth from having been tossed about and rubbed against one another by the action of the waves of the lake. These fragments are of flint, quartz, shale, and granite, and are of varied colors, showing the kinds of rock from which they were broken. Some were dropped from the centre, some from the surface of the ice sheet, and still others were scraped out of the soil at the bottom of the lake valley ; but all were afterward whirled and rolled about in a way that has given them a smooth and beautiful polish.

If your farm is more than four miles from the lake, it has clay as a soil foundation, sometimes called boulder clay, drift, or till, because through it may be found boulders of granite or of other hard rock. In this soil there are few evidences of the action of lake waves, only the surface rock and soil being worn, and these by rains and frosts chiefly.

Boulders are the most visible, and also the strongest proof of an ice flood from the north. Connecticut, the mother of the Reserve, is covered with these wanderer



from their original northern home. In the valley of the Desplaines, in Illinois, they are, in places, so numerous as to interfere with the cultivation of the ground.

In Euclid, Cuyahoga County, they are numerous, though not large. In the valley of the Huron River, near Monroeville, Huron County, is probably the largest boulder above ground on the Reserve. In size it is nearly equal to a cube 20 feet on a side. Many surface boulders were undoubtedly dropped by icebergs which had carried them away from the edge of the glacier. This accounts for the appearance of some of those on the Reserve.

Mention has been made so particularly of the glacial era for two reasons :

1. The soil of our farms is composed of the drift from the great glacier, and
2. Lake Erie, whose influence upon our soil and climate is so important, was likewise, a direct result of glacial action.

#### ERIE A "GLACIAL MILLPOND."

If it could speak, what a story this lake, the smallest, the shallowest and, therefore, the most dangerous to navigation of all the Great Lakes, could tell us! The direction in which it lies—north-east to south-west—gives the prevailing winds the fullest sweep, and in the days before large steam propellers were in use, wrecks were frequent in its waters. Its average depth is but little over 100 feet and its greatest depth does not much exceed 200 feet. Its south shore is an easy prey to the north-west winds of winter, which lash it with a fury that has broken away the bank, forcing it a considerable distance to the south-

ward since the Reserve was first known to settlers. At Cleveland it was recorded that the shore crept inland more than 200 feet within forty-six years prior to 1842. The north shore of the lake is low and marshy, giving evidence of having been a lake bottom.

There are indications that the Great Lakes were not in existence before the glacial period. They are in what were then shallow valleys, each drained by a deep, central river, fed by tributaries. The Strait of Mackinaw was not open at that time, and the two central streams of the Superior and Michigan Valleys were one river, which flowed southward into the Mississippi Basin by way of the Desplaines and the Illinois Valleys.

The drainage of the Huron Valley in pre-glacial times has not been satisfactorily determined. Investigations have led to two opinions: 1. A single river may have flowed southward, leaving the valley either through a river-bed below the present outlet of the lake, or, at a point east of the St. Clair River, crossing Canada near London, and emptying into the Erie Valley in the vicinity of Port Stanley. 2. Two streams may have flowed from opposite ends of the valley, and united in a river that drained the Georgian Bay to the south-eastward, and emptied into the Ontario Valley near its west end. Prof. G. F. Wright has discovered evidences that the waters of Lake Huron at one time found an outlet to the north-eastward from Georgian Bay to Lake Nipissing and the Ottawa River. What old river-bed, if any, there is below this route, remains to be found.

When science shall have done waiting upon economics, and shall make researches independently and for its own ends, the geological history of the region of the Great Lakes will be revealed.

The Erie Valley was drained by a river that was a continuation of the Maumee and Sandusky Rivers, whose waters joined at a point about twenty miles east of Kelley's Island, and flowed north-eastward through a deep gorge a little to the south of the middle of the present lake; then, bearing toward the north, entered the lower valley of the Grand River, Canada, and emptied into the west end of the Ontario Valley, and was probably joined by the river from the Georgian and the Huron Valleys, about 25 miles north-east of where is now the mouth of the Niagara River. This enlarged river flowed eastward, through the Ontario Valley, and left it, not by way of what is now the St. Lawrence, but farther to the south, through the Mohawk Valley to the Hudson River, by which it found a way to the Atlantic Ocean, not at the present outlet, but more than 75 miles south-east of New York, the land there being much higher at that time than it is now.

The streams that now flow into Lake Erie from the south were tributaries of this great river. The deep gorge of the main stream was filled with drift from the melting ice sheet, and the tributaries for several miles from the present shore of the lake were entirely hidden by the same agency. The original bed of the Cuyahoga River, 25 miles from its mouth, has been found to be 200 feet below its present bottom. The old beds of all the streams are far below their present beds.

Judging from the traces the glacier has left of its work, we may in imagination, see it on its course. As it slowly advanced southward, the rivers froze solid, and for ages remained in that state. When the ice front had reached its southern limit and the climate began to change, the

warmth of the sun melted the edge of the ice barrier, and it started on a slow retreat, dropping its drift to the ground. It would naturally be supposed that, as it approached the colder latitudes, its progress was slower, and that it may have stood for periods of time, neither receding nor advancing. There are evidences that this was precisely what it did.

The "Dividing Ridge," or watershed between the Erie Valley and the Mississippi Basin is 1,300 to 1,400 feet above the ocean level, and 700 to 800 feet above the lake. Over this ridge the ice receded northward.

Down the south slope of the ridge the water could flow as fast as the ice melted; but it could not do this after the ice edge had reached the north side of the watershed. Some portion of the water doubtless flowed over the ridge through the valleys of former streams, or stayed to form lakelets; but much of it settled in the trough between the ice bank and the watershed, waiting for an outlet at some point lower down the ridge to the westward. We can now understand what scientists mean by calling Lake Erie a "glacial millpond," for, so it was, and the wall of ice back of it acted as a dam to hold the water in place.

#### OLD OUTLETS OF THE ERIE POND.

In following the progress of the lake in its effort to find an outlet, we must think of the ice wall just over the watershed, having its direction nearly parallel with the lake as it now is, and we shall see that Lake Erie began as a series of lakelets, then became a narrow, shallow trough, growing wider and deeper—a pond of pure ice water, containing no animal life. To follow intelligently the course of the lake

as it dropped from the height of the watershed to its present level—573 feet above the sea—we must review our tracing of the ridge across Ohio and Indiana and thence northward along the peninsula of Michigan to the Strait of Mackinaw. This ridge forms the south and west boundaries or edges of the Erie Valley, and includes an area nearly twice that of the present lake. The highest point in this watershed, near the east end of Lake Erie, is 1,400 feet; and the lowest point, the Strait of Mackinaw, 600 feet above the ocean level.

As the ice edge slowly retreated northward, the lake found successive outlets toward the west, flowing over low places or shallow valleys in the watershed. At this stage there doubtless were small lakes formed in the old river valleys between the ridge and the glacier, which existed for ages, till the ice had melted back sufficiently to drain them. Such was Cuyahoga Lake, a pent up area of over 50 square miles in the valley of the present Cuyahoga River, extending probably six or seven miles northward from near where Akron is now.

New outlets were found in comparatively rapid succession in the earlier ages. This may have been due partly to the influence of warmer sun rays than in the north; but it was chiefly owing to the relative position of the outlets to the glacier. Being in a line nearly parallel to the ice edge, several outlets were opened in quick succession; though the distance actually traveled northward by the ice bank during that time was short.

Beginning at the east, the low places in the ridge, furnishing outlets, were successively: through the Grand River to the Mahoning Valley, by way of Orwell; through the Cuy-

ahoga River to the Tuscarawas Valley, by way of Akron ; through the Black River to the Muskingum Valley, by way of Harrisville ; through the Sandusky River to the Scioto Valley ; and through the St. Mary's River to the Great Miami. When the lake had dropped to the level of about 750 feet, the ice had melted back to an outlet through the Maumee River, leading to the Mississippi through the Wabash, by way of Fort Wayne, in a valley that furnishes evidence of having been a waterway toward the south-west subsequent to the time when it was drained to the eastward.

#### OLD LAKE BEACHES.

Along the south shore of our lake, and at distances of about two, three, and four miles from it, respectively, there are throughout the Reserve, distinct ridges which we may now see were successive shores of the lake. In Lorain County four such ridges may be traced for some distance. These sand ridges are very familiar to us ; but their origin may not have been well understood. They were and are still used as roadways. They were the thoroughfares over which our ancestors traveled on their journeys in the early days from the Eastern States to Ohio and farther west.

We may form a clear idea of the origin of these ridges if we compare their elevations with the heights of the successive outlets of the lake. Retreating northward along the peninsula of Michigan, the ice bank reached a depression in the watershed, leading to Grand River, Michigan, and here, at an elevation of about 725 feet, was a new outlet. Until the ice edge passed a lower point in the ridge, the lake

rested at this height, and its waves washed the sand into what we designate as the "south ridge." When the great dam had receded to a point in the dividing ridge 30 feet lower, the lake halted again, and the second or "middle ridge" was formed; and at 20 feet nearer its present level, the shore stood at our "north ridge," where it remained until the ice barrier reached the Strait of Mackinaw.

It is not possible, after so many ages—during which land elevations must have relatively changed—to trace every step of the lake's progress by comparing shore ridges with lake outlets; but that these have been the successive stages of lake drainage and shore line formations, the measurements and the footprints left in the water ways, abundantly prove.

#### THE LAKE CURRENT REVERSED.

The glacier over New England and Eastern New York extended farther south than it did in western New York, so that the line of its receding edge was across the Ontario Valley, and at nearly a right angle with it. Lake Erie continued to empty its waters, with those of Lake Huron, toward the Mississippi River, through the Strait of Mackinaw, until the ice wall had melted as far back as the beginning of the St. Lawrence River. Lake Ontario is now more than 300 feet below Lake Erie. While the glacier was melting backward over the Ontario Valley, these two lakes were one body of water. When, however, this greater lake had dropped nearly to the present level of Lake Erie, the north shore-land of the latter began to mark a dividing line between the two lakes; and when Ontario had dropped to the level of the cliff at the mouth of the Niagara River,

that river had found its way along the lowest path between the lakes, and the "Niagara Falls were born." This could have been possible only after Lake Ontario had found its outlet through the St. Lawrence River; that is, it could not have been before the ice edge reached the beginning of that river; and it may have been ages afterward.

We must not conceive the Niagara Falls as having attained at once the height which they have at present. This work was gradual, requiring all the ages during which Lake Ontario was being drained to its present level. The length of this period we do not know.

As affecting Lake Erie, after having reversed its current to the eastward, and brought the Niagara Falls into existence, the work of the Ice Age may be considered as having closed.

#### THE AGE OF LAKE ERIE.

The determining of the time that has elapsed since the waters came to their present level: when Lake Erie became a distinct body of water, and the direction of its current was changed from west to east, is an interesting problem, and many valuable computations have been made to that end.

The erosion of the Niagara Falls: that is, the action of the water in wearing the rock backward, toward Lake Erie, affords one means of approximating the time since the St. Lawrence River became the outlet of the Great Lakes. From records of the retrogression of the Falls during the past fifty years, it has been calculated that rock has been worn away at an average rate of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  feet per year. We can only assume this rate; for, the uncertainty of any calcula-



tion will be apparent when we consider the varying hardness of the rock through which the Falls have worn a gorge from Lake Ontario seven miles long, and also that ages may have passed while Lake Ontario was dropping to its present level from that of Lake Erie: that is, after the Niagara River had begun to pour over the cliff; but before it had grown strong enough to wear away rock at the rate estimated.

If, however, this be assumed as the average rate, it will be found that nearly 7,000 years have passed since the close of the Ice Age, and the Niagara Falls began to recede. By the same reckoning it will appear that about 30,000 years will be required to wear the Niagara gorge to Lake Erie, when our "mill pond" will be drained to a condition existing before the glacial era, viz.: a central stream fed by tributaries.

While we may estimate 7,000 years as the time since the ice melted beyond the Ontario Valley, we cannot conceive what time was required for Lake Erie to drop from the dividing ridge to its present level—the time during which its waters found their way through the valleys to the south and west.

#### THE CAUSE OF THE GLACIER.

The story of the Great Lakes, involving a study of their origin, the geological conditions prior to their appearance, and the climatic changes due to their existence, is a subject of absorbing interest.

Perhaps nowhere on the globe had the Glacial Era a greater effect upon drainage, climate, and general topography than it had in this region, transforming, as it did,

the entire St. Lawrence system. The student can but wonder what could have caused this stupendous phenomenon. Scientific thought does not, as yet, pretend to certain knowledge of the causes. Prof. Wright, in the preface to his work, "The Ice Age in North America," says: "The glacial age of North America is no longer a theory; but a well-defined and established fact." Having determined this, man cannot rest content with theories as to the forces that produced the Ice Age.

Sir Robert Ball has written a book, "The Cause of an Ice Age," to prove that the position of the earth, relative to the sun, is such that the North Pole is beyond the influence of the sun's warmth for ages; and for ages again is brought under its genial rays. This alternation, affecting both poles of the earth, is due to the attraction of other planets, relative to which the earth assumes the same position in recurring cycles of time; and, in accordance with these laws, the glacial period, alike for both poles, but alternating in time, returns at intervals of about 21,000 years.

Vegetation in a fresh, green state, found far below the ice and snow of the Antarctic regions, would seem to furnish proof of the soundness of this theory.

Besides this astronomical theory, there are several others, all of which are advocated by able supporters. The terrestrial theory seems to be the most rational. It is based on the belief that internal convulsions caused great changes of levels on the continent; that the region where glaciers originated was much higher than at present, and that the land of our north temperate zone, though much lower than the Arctic in glacial times, was far above its present level.

The Ice Age continued until the entire glacial area was lowered, when the glacier melted. The action of glaciers as we know them to-day—notably those in Alaska and in the Alps—abundantly proves their law of operation during the Ice Age; and one very significant fact goes far towards establishing the terrestrial theory concerning the origin of the glacial period, viz.: The bottoms of all the Great Lakes, excepting Erie, at their greatest depths; that is, the beds of the central rivers of their original valleys, are lower than the level of the ocean. When these beds were formed, they must have been higher than they are now, or, above sea level.

#### A SERVANT TO LAW.

Whatever may have been the cause of the Ice Age, it is certain that during that era, and ever since the thawing of the ice barrier, our lake has been an obedient servant of the Supreme Law-maker. It has left traces by which an interesting history can be read. They tell us how its valley was ploughed out, and the clay furrow carried miles to the southward; how cold and lifeless were its waters for a long time after the ice had melted; that the lower forms of life appeared as soon as the warmth of the sun could temper the waters; that life slowly evolved in form and complexity up to its present state; that the waves of the lake have dashed against its shore, breaking rock into fragments, grinding these into pebbles and sand, depositing them in layers, and leaving the fertile beds for our tillage by shrinking into narrower limits. Here it awaits the next great epoch, its complete drainage through the gorge of the Niagara. Then geological history will have repeated itself.

## CHANGES ARE GRADUAL.

It is not possible to conceive the long stretch of time required for the depositing of the soil of our Reserve. The years covered by all the history of mankind, even back beyond the dimmest tradition, are but a moment compared with the ages during which continents have risen; rivers have worn out their troughs; forests have grown, have died of old age, and others have taken their places over and over again in countless repetitions.

We are apt to think of the great geological transitions as produced by sudden convulsions, but this is not true to Nature's methods. Though her work may be imperceptible to us in its silent progress, she is producing the same transformations now as in the past. We must think of cycles of time for these changes, and know that Nature—one of the realms of God's manifestation—is, in her laws, like God Himself, "The same yesterday, to-day, and forever."

## AN EXEMPLARY PUBLIC SPIRIT.

September 14, 1786, was the birthday of the Reserve. Although that part of it west of the Cuyahoga was claimed by the Indian tribes until 1805, and the General Government did not give up its claim to any part of it till 1800, the State of Connecticut, considering herself the rightful owner, proceeded to act on that belief, and on May 10, 1792, donated a half million acres to sufferers from fire in the Connecticut towns of Greenwich, Norwalk, Fairfield, Danbury, New Haven, East Haven, New London, Richfield, and Groton. There was, therefore, very good reason for duplicating in the Reserve, the names of some of the Connecticut towns.

In May, 1795, Connecticut, in Assembly at Hartford, offered for sale her right to the land of the Reserve east of the Firelands, excepting the 25,450 acres which she had sold February 10, 1788, to Samuel Parsons. The tract offered was estimated at 3,000,000 acres. A committee of eight was appointed—one from each county of the state—to take in hand the business of sale. Contracts were soon made, and by September 2d, it was all sold, to forty-eight different purchasers. The deeds given were recorded at Hartford in a "Book of Drafts," which was subsequently removed to Warren, Ohio. The price per acre was 40 cents, yielding the total sum of \$1,200,000.

In the plan devised for the expenditure of this money we have an exhibition of prudence, forethought, and economy that does honor to the men who composed the Connecticut Legislature at that time. Instead of dividing the proceeds among a few favored localities, for mere material improvements, they appropriated them for the highest good to all—for the noblest function of the state, viz.: *the education of her people*. They were set aside as a fund, the interest of which, for all time to come, should be applied to the support of the public schools of Connecticut. From this it may be seen that the persistent claim to the Reserve did not originate in selfishness or personal ambition. It is gratifying to note that these men in high office were true to their trust. The claim had been made by all the citizens of the state, through their representatives; and there was no good reason why the profits should not be shared by all. Some modern legislators of that state have shown poor appreciation of the motives of these unselfish benefactors, by refusing to make adequate appropriation

for the support of their schools. Every resident on these lands, however, is proud to know that his farm or home lot helped to lay the foundations for education in the mother state; that it contributed to the splendid per cent of general intelligence for which Connecticut has been conspicuous.

Calculated at the low average rate of 2 per cent simple interest, the fund, up to the present time, has more than tripled itself. Every acre of your land has contributed to the worthy cause. The original price of your ten acre farm has earned eight dollars and more for education, and still continues to yield an income. We are thus indirectly made participants in a great work.

The wisdom of these patriots should be an example for our emulation, and not a substitute for our responsibility. To shirk duty, content to reap profit from duty performed by our forefathers, is to be unworthy of American citizenship.

#### THE CONNECTICUT LAND COMPANY.

On the 5th of September, 1795, the purchasers of these lands organized themselves into the Connecticut Land Company. They adopted articles of agreement, appointed a board of directors, and chose three of their number to act as trustees for the company, to take deeds from the purchasers and give therefor certificates of shares in the Reserve lands. The trustees empowered to give deeds to settlers were John Caldwell, Jonathan Brace and John Morgan. They were all living, and continued to sign deeds as late as 1836. The names of the men who signed the articles of agreement and thus became members of the company were :

Atwater, Caleb,	King, Ebenezer, Jr.,
Austin, Eliphalet,	Law, William,
Battle, William,	Levvett, Thaddeus,
Bliss, William,	Loomis, Luther,
Boardman, Elijah,	Lord, Samuel P.
Brace, Jonathan,	Lyman, William,
Bull, James,	Mather, Samuel,
Burr, Timothy,	Mather, Samuel J.
Cleaveland, Moses,	Miller, Ashur,
Coit, Daniel,	Newbury, Roger,
Cowles, Solomon,	Perkins, Enoch,
Edwards, Pierpont,	Phelps, Oliver,
Ely, Justin,	Root, Ephraim,
Granger, Gideon, Jr.,	Sandford, Peleg,
Griswold, Solomon,	Starr, Ephraim,
Hart, William,	Stocking, Jabez,
Holbrook, Daniel,	Stoddard, John,
Holmes, Uriel, Jr.,	Storrs, Lemuel,
Howland, Joseph,	Stow, Joshua.
Hubbard, Nehemiah, Jr.,	Street, Titus,
Hyde, Elisha,	Strong, Elisha,
Johnson, James,	Swift, Tephaniah,
Johnson, Robert C.,	Tracey, Uriah,
Judd, William,	White, Elijah,
Kelly, Ephraim,	Williams, Joseph,
Kent, Benajah.	Yates, Joseph C.,

The following constituted the first Board of Directors: Henry Champion, Moses Cleaveland, Samel W. Johnson, Ephraim Kirby, Samuel Mather, Roger Newbury, and Oliver Phelps.

## CLEARING THE TITLE.

Before steps could be taken to induce settlers to buy lands, the company must make good the title it had received. The deed given by the state to the trustees was merely a quit-claim. Risks were to be assumed entirely by the company ; but the titles to be given to settlers must be guaranteed, and now was the time to strengthen the rights of the company. The claim of the United States must first be adjusted. There was some reason in the demands of the General Government ; as all the colonies had been interested in the war with France to secure control of the north-west, so now all were equally interested in the affairs of the newly acquired domain. The United States had made the laws for the entire North-West Territory and held the unquestionable right to control it. Connecticut early realized that the Reserve—"New Connecticut"—was too far away to be governed easily ; and, therefore, when the Government made the fair offer to relinquish its right to the *soil* of the Reserve if Connecticut would give up all claim to *jurisdiction* over it, the proposition was accepted, and the United States ceded its right to the soil, April 28, 1800. This settled all differences, and the title was immediately transmitted to the Land Company and to those who had purchased from it. Unqualified possession could now be given by the trustees of the company to all purchasers of that part of the Reserve east of the Cuyahoga. It was not until after the treaty with the Indians at Toledo, July 4, 1805, that deeds could be given of lands west of the Cuyahoga, either to purchasers or to the donees of "Firelands." After that treaty, and the lands west of the Cuyahoga were surveyed, in 1806, the Firelands were deeded by



the state to donees directly. The other lands, by the agreement of 1800, became the property of the Land Company, and were deeded by its trustees to individual purchasers.

#### EQUALIZING VALUES.

The problem which presented itself to the Land Company immediately after its purchase was how to divide the lands so as to secure to each purchaser such proportion of the value of the whole tract (east of the Cuyahoga) as his sum invested bore to the whole amount paid. For the purpose of determining a basis for voting on rules and methods of procedure, the entire capital was divided into 400 shares of \$3,000 each. An investor then owned an undivided interest of as many four-hundredths of the entire tract as he held shares.

Some portions of the new territory were more valuable than others, and the cutting off from valuable townships, and adding to others less desirable, seemed to be the only way to equalize values in land. To effect this, it was agreed that when the survey should be made, the agents of the company sent out to survey and divide the lands should pursue the following plan :

1. Six of the valuable townships were to be set aside for the first improvements, which were to be made by the company. These lands were to be sold to actual settlers only. The townships selected are now by name (obviously then designated only by number) :

Madison }  
Mentor } Lake Co.  
Willoughby }

Euclid }  
Newburgh } Cuyahoga Co.  
Youngstown—Mahoning Co.

It was thought that these townships would early become centers of settlements.

2. The best four of the remaining townships were to be surveyed into lots, of one hundred to each township—that is, of 160 acres to each lot. The four townships would contain 400 lots, equaling the number of shares into which the capital had been divided. This would secure 160 acres of best quality land to the holder of each share. The townships selected are now :

Bedford,	}	Cuyahoga Co.	Perry—Lake Co.
Warrensville			Northfield—Summit Co.

Ten of the most desirable townships had now been appropriated.

3. It was then proposed that the next best 24 whole townships and parts of townships be divided, parceled off, and added to others of inferior value for equalization. The townships, parts of townships, and “gores,” selected to be applied as equalizers, are now :

#### ENTIRE TOWNSHIPS.

Auburn	}	Geauga Co.	Solon	}	Cuyahoga Co.		
Newbury			Orange				
Munson			Mayfield				
Chardon			Concord			}	Lake Co.
Bainbridge			Kirtland				
Russell			Springfield			}	Summit Co.
Chester			Twinsburg				

## FRACTIONAL TOWNSHIPS.

Geneva,	Conneaut Gore.
Painesville,	Ashtabula Gore.
Independence,	Saybrook Gore.
Coventry,	Madison Gore.
Portage,	Willoughby Gore.

4. Equalization was impossible without a standard by which to determine land values. Accordingly, the next best eight townships were to be selected as *average* or *standard* townships, and those remaining (all not included in these four classes) were to be made equal to the standards by receiving additions of parts of the twenty-four equalizers. It was the opinion of the company that in this way all investors would be placed on the same footing. The names of the towns selected are now :

Pierpont	} Ashtabula Co.	Poland—Mahoning Co.
Monroe		
Conneaut		Hartford—Trumbull Co.
Saybrook		
Harpersfield		Parkman—Geauga Co.

## A RICH COUNTY.

It is interesting to note that Lake County may claim a larger proportion of its land (about 90%) as having been above the average in quality, in the judgment of the surveyors, than any other county in the Reserve east of the Cuyahoga. All the townships in the county, excepting Leroy, were within the first three groups, as follows: Madison, Mentor, and Willoughby in the first group; Perry in the second; and Concord, Kirtland,

Painesville, and the Madison and Willoughby "gores" in the third group.

#### DISTRIBUTING THE LANDS.

When this work was completed, it was found that there were, in the lands east of the Cuyahoga (not including the Parsons tract, and the first ten townships named above) ninety-three tracts, or equalized portions, varying in size, according to quality. Dividing the whole capital by ninety-three gave the value of each equalized tract as \$12,903.23. The plan was to draw these tracts by lot. Numbers from one to ninety-three were written on slips of paper and deposited in a box. Each number represented a tract definitely located. To be entitled to an entire tract, a purchaser must have invested the sum of \$12,903.23. Those who had invested less than this sum joined with one or more others in like circumstances, and shared with them the tract drawn by the combination. Each investor held one number for every tract value he had in the enterprise, and that person in a combination of minor holders whose name preceded the others alphabetically, drew for that combination. The first number drawn—whichever it might be—would belong to the owner or owners of share number one; the second drawn, to owner or owners of share number two, etc. The first draft was made January 29, 1798, when all but seven of the ninety-three tracts were drawn; and in 1802 such of the remaining shares as had not been sold, were drawn. In 1807 the third draft was made, for the lands west of the Cuyahoga, and in 1809 the fourth drawing disposed of the remainder. Thus it seems that chance determined the first individual ownership of most of the land of the Reserve.

## THE FIRST WORK ON THE RESERVE.

All was now ready for the survey, division, and settlement of "New Connecticut." Among the directors of the Land Company, and a shareholder in the enterprise, was Moses Cleaveland, a lawyer, of Canterbury, Connecticut, a graduate of Yale College, a Brigadier General of the militia, and a Representative in the State Legislature. He was of dignified and soldierly bearing, had good abilities, and was of irreproachable character. He was chosen to conduct the expedition for the survey of the Reserve, and in the spring of 1796, he was put in command of a company of forty-nine men employed for that work. They were ordered to meet at Schenectady, and to proceed from there in a body, by way of Lake Ontario, Queenstown, Niagara, Buffalo and Lake Erie. Some of them were more than two months going from their homes to the Reserve. They ascended the Mohawk River, crossed country to the Oswego River, down which they journeyed to Lake Ontario, where they embarked in flat boats. Navigation was perilous, the transportation of supplies slow, and they were hindered at Buffalo, where they were compelled to negotiate with the Iroquois Indians, before being permitted to proceed; but "after many difficulties, perplexities and hardships, were surmounted," they "were on the good and promised land," says Moses Cleaveland, in his journal. They reached the Reserve and landed at the mouth of Conneaut Creek on Monday, July 4th, the greatest of days in the American's political calendar. The company was composed of men adapted to the work in hand. In the following list of their names, those whose occupation is not stated, were axemen and general laborers. The asterisk

shows that the person was also among those engaged in completing the survey east of the Cuyahoga in 1797.

Gen. Moses Cleaveland—Superintendent.

Augustus Porter—Principal Surveyor and Deputy Superintendent.

Seth Pease\*—Astronomer and Surveyor.

Amos Spofford*	} Surveyors.
John Milton Holly	
Richard M. Stoddard*	
Moses Warren*	

Joshua Stow—Commissary.

Theodore Shepard—Physician.

Joseph Tinker\*—Boatman—Drowned the next year.

Elijah Gun ; Anna, his wife, and their child.

Job Stiles and Tabitha Cumi, his wife.

Nathan Chapman and Nathan Perry provided fresh beef for the surveyors and traded with the Indians.

Agnew, Samuel

Atwater, Amzi\*

surveyor next year.

Ayres, Elisha

Barker, Amos

Barnes, Samuel

Beard, David\*

Hall, William B.

Hamilton, James

Hanchet, Luke

Harris, Thomas

Hungerford, Samuel

Landon, Joseph\*

surveyor next year.

Benham, Shadrach

Benton, Stephen

Briant, John

Burbank, Stephen

Coffin, Michael

Davenport, Samuel

Lock, John

Mason, Asa\*

McIntyre, Joseph

Morley, Ezekiel\*

Munson, Titus V.

Parker, Charles\*

Doan, Nathaniel\*  
Dunham, Timothy  
Forbes, Samuel  
Gooding, George

Proudfoot, George  
Rice, Olney F.  
Sawtel, Amos  
Shepard, Wareham\*  
surveyor next year.

Gray, Francis  
Halket, James

Shulay, Daniel  
Wilcox, Norman

These, the first white people to claim ownership by taking actual possession of the Reserve, joined in celebrating the 20th anniversary of the birth of American freedom, which the fathers of many of them (and some of the men themselves) had fought to establish. In a crude and informal way they anticipated the hopes, the aspirations, the trials, and the hardships of the Reserve settlers.

From the waters of Lake Erie these pioneers drank toasts as follows :

1. The President of the United States.
2. The State of New Connecticut.
3. The Connecticut Land Company.

4. May the Port of Independence, and the fifty sons and daughters who have entered it this day, be successful and prosperous.

5. May these sons and daughters multiply in sixteen years, sixteen times fifty.

6. May every person have his bowsprit trimmed and ready to enter every port that opens.

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The first formal celebration of Independence, held on the Reserve, took place at Warren in 1800.

The landing place, the east bank of Conneaut Creek, they named Port Independence, in honor of the day when they first saw it.

After three days of rest they began their work. On the afternoon of Thursday, July 7, three of the surveyors, with five axemen, began tracing and measuring the Pennsylvania line to find the south-east corner of the Reserve. This point (68 miles from the lake) they reached on Thursday afternoon, July 21, just fourteen days from the time of starting. In the corner they set a chestnut post, sixteen inches by twelve, and marked on the four sides as follows:

North—"Sixty-eight Miles, Lake Erie." East—"Pennsylvania." South—"Latitude Forty-one Degrees North." West—"Southeast Corner New Connecticut."

On the west side was added the date when the post was set, July 23, 1796.

From the Pennsylvania line and the 41st parallel of latitude the parallels and meridians were surveyed five miles apart, describing the townships in squares. From the 41st parallel the townships in each row were numbered northward, beginning with 1, and each row was called a range, the ranges being numbered westward from the Pennsylvania line. That is, the twenty-four townships on the south line of the Reserve all had the same number (1), but each was in a different range. Owing to the course of the lake shore the ranges vary as to the number of townships they contain—from range 1, with thirteen townships, to range twenty-one, with only five townships.

The labor attending the survey was arduous. Unfavorable weather, and the difficulties of getting through swamp and thicket, caused so much delay that the survey of the



lands east of the Cuyahoga was not completed till the fall of 1797.

#### A CAPITAL IN SIGHT.

While the surveyors were engaged in the work of the first fortnight, General Cleaveland planned an expedition to the site that had been designated on their map for the capital of New Connecticut. With provisions and a few companions he set out in a boat from Conneaut, and entered the mouth of the Cuyahoga, July 22, 1796. History states that before they reached the Cuyahoga, they sailed, by mistake, up a smaller stream, and on the discovery of their blunder they gave to the river the name which it now bears, Chagrin, as an expression of their mortification. They were obliged to sail some distance up the Cuyahoga River to find a suitable landing place. None of them had been there before. They found an Indian trail, which served them as a path up the hill, and while the boat was being secured at the landing, General Cleaveland, climbed up the east bank of the river and looked out upon a smooth field that gently sloped toward the lake. Here, in the angle between the river and the lake, was to be the city named by his comrades in honor of this leader of the memorable expedition to the Reserve in 1796.

In September the future city was planned and the lots surveyed. During the following summer "Cleaveland" was the center of operations in completing the survey east of the Cuyahoga.

After the laying out of the city lots was completed, Gen. Cleaveland left for his home in Connecticut, and it is not known that he ever revisited the Reserve, although he

manifested great interest in the city of Cleveland up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1806. There are two maps of Cleveland in these early days—one by Amos Spofford, dated October 1, 1796; and the other by Seth Pease, who also made, on his return home in the fall of 1797, the first published map of the Reserve.

#### THE SETTLEMENT OF THE RESERVE.

It will now be clearly seen why the Reserve was the last of the great tracts of Ohio to be settled. The uncertainty of title to the land prevented the earlier clearing of its forests and the planting of homes. When, however, the Land Company could make its title good, and the rights of the Indians had been bought by the Government, the peopling of the desirable portions of the country was rapid. The settlers were almost wholly of New England origin, and a great majority of them were from Connecticut. The mode of settlement in the early days has been noted by historians as peculiar. Pioneers made their choice of lands quite independent of one another; often blazed the way to new fields unmindful of the mutual conveniences upon which first-comers usually depend. The experiences resulting from this self reliance in the beginning, had the tendency to develop strength of character, though there existed small need of such schooling. These people were descendants of the courageous Puritans and Pilgrims who landed in New England in the early part of the seventeenth century.

So far as known, the first structure on the Reserve that in any way resembled a house was built on the site of Cleveland in 1786. It was a log hut used for storing sup-

plies that had been carried across country on pack horses from Pittsburgh, to be further transported from the Cuyahoga River by boat to Detroit. This was ten years before the future capital of New Connecticut was laid out.

During the winter of 1796-7 there were but two families on the Reserve: that of Judge James Kingsbury at Conneaut and of Job Stiles at Cleveland, with the latter of whom Gen. Edward Paine spent the winter, and opened the first dry goods store at Cleveland the next season.

Settlements were begun before 1800 in all the counties of the Reserve east of the Cuyahoga excepting Ashland, but their growth until after that year, was slow. At the time of the organization of Trumbull County, July 10, 1800, the population of the Reserve probably did not exceed three hundred. These people were unprovided with municipal government of any kind. The peace which reigned during this period of nearly four years of self-government, without laws, is highly commendatory of their qualifications for citizenship.

Settlements were first made as follows :

TOWNSHIPS.		COUNTIES.		YEARS.
Conneaut	- - -	Ashtabula	- -	1796
Cleveland	- - -	Cuyahoga	- -	"
Youngstown	- - -	Mahoning	- -	"
Harpersfield	- - -	Ashtabula	- -	1798
Warren	- - -	Trumbull	- -	"
Burton	- - -	Geauga	- -	"
Conneaut (permanent)	-	Ashtabula	- -	1799
Austinburg	- - -	"	- -	"
Vernon	- - -	"	- -	"

TOWNSHIPS.			COUNTIES.			YEARS.
Monroe	-	-	Ashtabula	-	-	1799
Windsor	-	-	"	-	-	"
Poland	-	-	Mahoning	-	-	"
Mentor	-	-	Lake	-	-	"
Willoughby	-	-	"	-	-	"
Ravenna	-	-	Portage	-	-	"
Deerfield	-	-	"	-	-	"
Gustavus	-	-	Trumbull			Spring of 1800

David Hudson effected a settlement of his land at Hudson, Summit County, in 1799, but did not bring out his family till the next year. John Walworth and Edward Paine settled in Painesville (now in Lake County) before July, 1800.

In these eighteen settlements prior to the birthday of Trumbull County, and before government was fully organized on the Reserve, there were sore discouragements. For two years after the survey, the few families of Cleveland suffered from fever and ague, and scarcity of food. In the spring of 1799, the first grist and saw-mill was built at the Falls—now the site of Newburg. The second saw-mill was erected at Windsor, in 1800, and the second grist-mill at Austinburg, in 1801. The first settlements of Firelands were made in 1808, in the townships of Erie County (then Huron) bordering on the lake, the government being then able to make good its deeds to those lands.

None but the courageous could have endured the privations of the early days. It is no part of the plan of this book to follow the misfortunes of local settlements to their final triumphs. Success was assured to men and women

nerved by their religious zeal, and by their faith in the power of perseverance.

#### RELIGION ON THE RESERVE.

The influence of Christianity had been felt on the Reserve before Connecticut settlers came here. Efforts had been made by the Moravians to Christianize the Indians. A mission was established in Tuscarawas County as early as 1762. In 1786 a company of Moravians left Detroit—whither they had been driven by the Indians in a terrible massacre four years before—with the purpose of returning to their old field. They reached the Cuyahoga, and had gone as far south as the township of Independence, when they were warned against going further. They remained there a year, then moved to the mouth of the Black River, intending to settle there. Their labors at that time resulted in little that was of permanent value, and they were soon compelled to leave, crossing the lake into Canada ; so that the Reserve, as a mission field, was without laborers at the time of the survey.

The first church on the Reserve was organized with sixteen members, at Austinburg, Ashtabula County, October 24, 1801, by Rev. Joseph Badger, who came to Trumbull County in 1800, as the first missionary sent by the Eastern States to the Indians of northern Ohio. The earlier churches were of the Congregational denomination, and Calvinistic in theology, but so rich a field for home-making could not long fail to attract people of other sects. On the Reserve the right to individual opinion concerning religious forms has ever been sacred, and security has been guaranteed in the exercise of it. There have been times, however, in the history

of the Reserve when forbearance in this respect has been put to the test: One such instance was in 1840 to '43, when the Rev. Charles Fitch preached the doctrines of the "Second Adventists" with extreme earnestness. One William Miller, who was the founder of that body of believers, had announced that all the world except the "Millerites" would be surprised by a sudden end of things terrestrial, whereupon the congregation of his followers in Cleveland, led by the Rev. Mr. Fitch, made full preparation for the great day, set for April 12, 1843.

The Socialistic or "Free Love" Society, which sprang up in Berlin Heights, Erie County, thirty-five years ago, was accorded full liberty, until by its journals and magazines it offended the moral sense of the public, when its vagaries were denounced.

As early as 1822, the Shakers established their peculiar order of worship in Cuyahoga County. They believed in a special, divine endowment of one Ann Lee, and they increased in numbers with none to molest them.

The eccentric Lorenzo Dow preached in Cleveland in 1827 with signal effect.

The variety of religious sects fully proves the tolerant spirit of the Reserve. There was one phase of church zeal, which, though it was confined to a single township, succeeded in provoking wide-spread comment. Kirtland, Lake County, was conspicuous as a seat of Mormonism from 1831 to 1837. The Mormons built a temple there in 1834. In 1830, one Sidney Rigdon was preaching as a reformer at Mentor, a town adjoining Kirtland. In that year a Mormon mission, consisting of four enthusiasts, one of whom was a pedler of tinware, by the name of

Pratt, whose home was at Mentor, went to that town from Palmyra, New York.

Joseph Smith began preaching in Kirtland, in 1831, to a part of Rigdon's congregation living there, who, being ripe for belief in any revelation sufficiently startling, at once espoused the new faith, and Rigdon himself was suddenly converted, and became a resident of Kirtland. The Mormons manifested business activity, and attempted to charter a bank. Their failure in this attempt did not, however, deter them from issuing notes. None of these being collectible by law, many were never redeemed. The general character of their leaders being distrusted, the whole congregation left Kirtland in 1837 for fresher pastures in Missouri.

Ashtabula County seems to have been closely connected with the origin of Mormonism.

In 1809 to 1813, one Solomon Spaulding was engaged in business at Conneaut, and not being in robust health, he spent much of his time at writing, a kind of work for which he possessed considerable talent. Being well educated, he entertained opinions on various subjects that were interesting to his acquaintances. He wrote a book entitled "Manuscript Found," which he was desirous of publishing; in fact, he submitted it to a printing firm in Pittsburg, from whose custody the manuscript years afterward mysteriously disappeared. From the strongest circumstantial evidence it is believed that Spaulding's writings—somewhat altered—served as the basis or substance of the Book of Mormon, which Joseph Smith claimed to have found underground on a hillside at Palmyra in 1827; and also that Sidney Rigdon was the

medium through whom Spaulding's manuscript found its way to Joseph Smith. It is not the purpose to trace the chain of evidence, nor to relate the history of Mormonism in this book. These facts have been stated solely for the purpose of noting that on the Reserve Mormonism took the first step in its course.

Having been abandoned for many years, the Temple at Kirtland was purchased and thoroughly renovated by a wing of the sect—the Strangites—followers of Joseph Smith II. They are the “Re-organized Church of Latter Day Saints.” It is fair to say that, with the history of Mormonism, which has been far from creditable to the character professed by its leaders, the law-abiding citizens who worship in the Temple at Kirtland are not to be associated.

The vagaries of fanaticism on the Reserve are conspicuous because they are exceptions, and are not in any sense characteristic of its religious thought. They are evidence of a wide-spread and deep-seated respect for the rights of conscience. In spite of the aberrations of judgment, induced by the crafty and designing, this spirit of tolerance has maintained a religious poise and stability indicative of a strength of character nowhere excelled.

#### EDUCATION ON THE RESERVE.

The true descendant of Puritan stock marches with a Bible in one hand and a school book in the other; and these were precisely the safe-guards of the people who came to build homes in this wilderness in the early days of the 19th century. They inherited from their ancestors in the mother state a thirst for knowledge, and although it was long before the dawn of anything like our present



system of public instruction, they organized as best they could for the education of their children. The first school on the Reserve, of which any certain knowledge is preserved, was opened in Harpersfield, Ashtabula County, in 1802. Its first teacher was Miss Elizabeth Harper, daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth (Bartholomew) Harper, and a member of one of the three families who settled Harpersfield in the spring of 1798. The log school-house for this first school stood on lot number 14, but a short distance east of the center of the village of Unionville. Miss Harper taught here for several summers. In winters Alexander Tappan was master. In 1806 it is recorded that Mr. Tappan and Miss Harper were married. This school was not in any sense public, as we use the term ; but was open only to those who could pay the tuition fee.

The Reserve holds an honored relation to the public school system of the state, claiming as residents the two men who did most for public instruction : the Rev. Mr. Jennings of Akron, and the Hon. Harvey Rice of Cleveland. The public school system did not extend to the rural districts in general during the first half of the century ; but as the necessity for schools became greater, academies and seminaries sprang into existence in nearly every county. Many of these institutions, supported by the tuition fees charged, naturally passed off the stage when public taxes were levied sufficient to pay for efficient Grammar and High Schools ; yet they still abide in the memory of their students, some of whom assemble from time to time for reminiscence and renewal of early friendships. Higher education is being more and more fully provided by the state, which offers instruction from the primary school in

every district to the normal school where one may acquire the principles of the art of teaching. Among the latter are: The Western Reserve Normal School at Milan, Erie County; and The North-eastern Normal College at Canfield, Mahoning County.

The following are some of the institutions that have given way to new conditions: Burton Academy, Geauga County, established in 1803, the first in the State of Ohio; Geauga Seminary, at Chester, Geauga County; Madison Seminary and Painesville Academy, Lake County; Norwalk Academy, Huron County, besides others less widely known. Some are still doing good service. Among such are: Lake Erie College and Seminary (formerly Lake Erie Female Seminary) at Painesville, Lake County; Grand River Institute at Austinburg, Ashtabula County, incorporated in 1831 at Mechanicsville, as a school for manual labor, with the name: "Ashtabula County Institute of Science and Industry." When it was moved to its present location the name was changed. It has been open to both sexes since 1840. The Western Reserve Academy at Hudson, Summit County, occupies the old buildings of the Western Reserve College, serving as a preparatory school for Adelbert College (Cleveland.)

#### COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.

1. Adelbert College was founded in 1826, at Hudson, Summit County, as the Western Reserve College. It is non-sectarian. The collegiate department was removed to Cleveland in 1882, and its name was changed to Adelbert College. It is open to male students only.

2. Oberlin College was founded in 1834, at Oberlin, Lor-

ain County. The Congregational denomination holds the controlling influence. It is open to both sexes. An anti-slavery spirit prevailed as characteristic of the institution in its early years, and Oberlin co-operated with the Ashtabula County Anti-Slavery Society.

3. Baldwin University was founded by John Baldwin at Berea, Cuyahoga County, in 1856. It is a Methodist school. John Baldwin was the pioneer in the development of the Berea sandstone industry.

4. German Wallace College, founded 1864, is another institution at Berea under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

5. Hiram College, at Hiram, Portage County, was chartered by the Disciples denomination in 1867. It was opened in 1851 as the "Western Reserve Eclectic Institute."

6. Buchtel College, at Akron, Summit County, was founded by the Universalists in 1870, and named in honor of John R. Buchtel of that city, who was the original donor.

**LIBRARIES.**—Cleveland, Sandusky, and the smaller cities are amply provided with libraries. The Western Reserve Historical Society building on Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, is evidence of the love of learning and research. Other historical societies are the Ashtabula County, the Mahoning Valley, and the Firelands, the latter at Norwalk, Huron County.

#### ANTI-SLAVERY SENTIMENT.

Conneaut, Ashtabula County, was "The Plymouth of

the Reserve," and in this county the spirit of freedom early asserted itself. An anti-slavery Society was formed in 1832, and the harbor at Ashtabula was the northern terminus of an "underground railroad" as early as 1850. Giddings and Wade, Congressmen at Washington from Ashtabula County, were a power against slavery, and lacked nothing that the support of their constituency could give of encouragement. The sisters, Betsy and Cornelia Cowles, worked wonders in creating sentiment for freedom. John Brown had his headquarters for a time in West Andover. There were exciting scenes enacted in the work of aiding fugitives from the Southern States across through the Northern States and over the lakes into Canada. The slave represented by George Harris in Mrs. Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin was captured at Madison, Lake County, and rescued on reaching Ashtabula County at Unionville. No section of equal size did more for the war against slavery than Ashtabula County. The agitation continued from the earliest manifestation of feeling down to the day of Emancipation, January 1, 1863.

#### MEN OF THE RESERVE IN PUBLIC OFFICE.

Though the Reserve comprises not more than 13% of the area of Ohio, it may take pride in the proportion of men it has been able to contribute to government council, executive chamber, and court of justice.

PRESIDENTS.—Three of the Presidents of the United States resided on the Reserve: James Abram Garfield, of Mentor, Lake County; Rutherford B. Hayes received a part of his education at the Norwalk Academy, Huron County; and William McKinley lived at Niles, Trumbull County, up to the age of nineteen.

## GOVERNORS OF THE STATE.

Of the 38 Governors of Ohio, the Reserve has furnished six :

Samuel Huntington, Cleveland.....	1808-1810
Seabury Ford, Burton.....	1849-1850
Reuben Wood, Cleveland .....	1851-1853
David Tod, Youngstown .....	1862-1864
John Brough, Cleveland.....	1864-1865
Jacob Dolson Cox, Warren.....	1866-1868

Tod and Brough were two of the three War Governors.

Besides the Governors resident on the Reserve at the time of their public service, Gov. Rutherford B. Hayes and Gov. George Hoadly spent part of their early life here, the latter going to Cleveland at the age of five, where he was graduated at the Western Reserve College.

## GENERALS IN THE CIVIL WAR.

Russell A. Alger .....	Medina County.
James Abram Garfield, then of.....	Cuyahoga County.
Quincy A. Gillmore .....	Lorain County.
Joel A. Dewey.....	Ashtabula County
Emerson Opdycke.....	Trumbull County
J. W. Reilly.....	Summit County

## JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF OHIO.

Under the first state constitution, 1802, there were thirty Judges of the Supreme Court, nine of whom were from the Reserve :

Matthew Birchard.....	Trumbull County
Peter Hitchcock.....	Geauga County

Samuel Huntington.....	Cuyahoga County
Ebenezer Lane.....	Huron County
Calvin Pease.....	Trumbull County
Rufus P. Ranny.....	Trumbull County
Rufus P. Spalding.....	Summit County
George Tod.....	Trumbull County
Reuben Wood.....	Cuyahoga County

Under the second constitution, 1851; there have been thirty-eight Judges, of whom nine have been from the Reserve :

W. W. Boynton.....	Lorain County
Luther Day.....	Portage County
Franklin Dickman.....	Cuyahoga County
Rufus P. Ranny.....	Trumbull County
William T. Spear.....	Trumbull County
Walter F. Stone.....	Erie County
Milton Sutliff.....	Trumbull County
William H. Upson....	Summit County
Horace Wilder.....	Ashtabula County

The second state constitution, (the one now in force,) was adopted at Cincinnati, March 10, 1851. At the convention there were 110 delegates, of whom seventeen were from the Reserve :

S. J. Andrews.....	Cuyahoga County
Horace D. Clark.....	Lorain County
Friend Cook.....	Portage County
Joseph M. Farr.....	Huron County
Robert Forbes.....	Mahoning County
H. C. Gray.....	Lake County
Peter Hitchcock.....	Geauga County

Ruben Hitchcock.....	Cuyahoga County
S. Humphreville.....	Medina County
B. B. Hunter.....	Ashtabula County
William S. C. Otis.....	Summit County
Jacob Perkins.....	Trumbull County
Rufus P. Ranny.....	Trumbull County
L. Swift.....	Summit County
James W. Taylor.....	Erie County
N. S. Townshend.....	Lorain County
E. B. Woodbury.....	Ashtabula County

#### THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE RESERVE.

The Reserve is not without its due proportion of eminent men and women, some of national reputation, who have been proud to claim it as a residence at some time.

The list below is arranged, not with regard to merit, but alphabetically.

**BROWN, JOHN**, "of Ossawattomie," the abolitionist, of world-wide fame, was born in Torrington, Conn., in 1800; came to Hudson, Summit County, when five years of age, worked on the farm and in a tannery with his father, Owen Brown. He moved to Pennsylvania, but returned to Ohio in 1836. From Ohio five of his sons went to Kansas, where their father joined them in 1855. The story of his attempt to free the slaves, his arrest, imprisonment, and execution are well known.

**BROWN, CHARLES F.**, (Artemus Ward) the humorist, began to attract general attention while residing at Cleveland.

**BRUSH, CHARLES FRANCIS**, the inventor of electrical apparatus, was born in Euclid, Cuyahoga County, in 1840. He resides in Cleveland. In skill and ingenuity he ranks with Edison.

**COOKE, JAY**, the master banker and financier, had his summer home on Gibraltar Island, in Put-in-Bay harbor, Ottawa County. He was born in Sandusky, 1821, where he resided till he began business life, 1839.

**EDISON, THOMAS ALVA**, the great electrician, the "Wizard of Menlo Park," was born at Milan, Erie County, in 1847, where he spent his boyhood up to the age of twelve.

**GARFIELD, JAMES ABRAM**, was born in Orange, Cuyahoga County, in 1831. The story of his remarkable career is too well known to require repetition. It is a record of one whose life may well be held up as a model to the young. His experiences in a life of commonplace labor; his work as an educator of high rank; his brave and efficient service in the army; and his honorable ambition for, and success in attaining, the office of President of the United States, place his life among those of really great Americans. The tragedy of his death cast a shadow over our entire country. His late home in Mentor, Lake County, is a spot sacred to all, and especially to the residents of the Reserve, for whose welfare he was ever zealous.

**GIDDINGS, JOSHUA R.**, came to Jefferson, Ashtabula County, in 1806, from Athens, Pa., where he was



born in 1795. He was a Representative in Congress for many years, and in association with his law partner, B. F. Wade, he exerted a powerful influence against slavery, which was the absorbing topic of his later years in Congress.

HOWELLS, WILLIAM DEAN, the well-known author, spent part of his early life in Jefferson, Ashtabula County. His paternal home and many of his family connections are still there.

KENNON, GEORGE, the traveler and writer, who penned such graphic descriptions of the horrors of the Siberian Mines, and reported from Cuba the conditions of that island during and after the Spanish War, 1898, was born in Norwalk, Huron County, in 1845, and spent his early life there.

McKINLEY, WILLIAM, whose active life is still in evidence, was born in 1844, at Niles, Trumbull County, and there received his early education. In 1867, he changed his residence to Canton, Stark County. His opportunities as soldier, lawyer, congressman and Governor of Ohio, have contributed an ideal experience as a preparation for the highest civil office under our government, the Presidency of the United States, which he now occupies.

NEWBERRY, JOHN STRONG, was born in Windsor, Conn., in 1822. His father moved to Cuyahoga Falls, Summit County, in 1824. The son was educated in Hudson and in Cleveland, where he was graduated from the Medical College in 1848. He was appointed

State Geologist in 1869. As a geologist he ranks among the first in America, and perhaps in the world. He has received numerous honors, among them being an appointment to a professorship of Geology in Columbia College, N. Y. To him and to Prof. G. F. Wright of Oberlin, residents of the Reserve are more indebted for a knowledge of the geology of the Great Lakes and their immediate vicinity, than to any other two men.

SPENCER, PLATT R., should be remembered for his valuable services to the business world. He originated the Spencerian system of penmanship, which in pioneer days worked a revolution from chaos to neatness and order. He was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., in 1801, and came to Ashtabula County, Ohio, in 1810, settling in Geneva. Mr. Spencer developed his system of writing, and through him and the work of his five sons, the influence of their art found its way to business colleges and public schools. The system was presented by means of copybooks as early as 1859. Platt R. Spencer will not soon be forgotten.

THOMAS, EDITH M., who has written poetry of a high degree of merit, was born in Chatham, Medina County. She was educated at the Geneva Normal Institute. Her poetic talent has been recognized by the ablest critics of our country.

TOURGEE, ALBION W., a jurist and author of ability, was born in Williamsfield, Ashtabula County in 1838. His stories, "A Fool's Errand" and "Bricks with-

out Straw," are founded on his observations and experience in the War of the Rebellion.

WADE, BENJAMIN F., was born in Massachusetts in 1800, and came to Ohio in 1821. He was a law partner with J. R. Giddings. His services in the U. S. Senate were such as to give him a reputation second to none. The law offices of Giddings & Wade at Jefferson are objects of interest to visitors.

#### BENEFACTORS.

The following are names of men whom the people of the Reserve have special cause to remember. They labored for the public good, and the work they accomplished will long endure :

BALDWIN, CHARLES CANDEE, Judge of the Circuit Court, began his professional career in Cleveland in 1857. He was born in Middletown, Conn., in 1834. His father came to Elyria, Lorain County, in 1835. A devoted student of history, Judge Baldwin was one of the founders of the Ohio State Archæological Society. He was associated with Col. Whittlesey in organizing the Western Reserve Historical Society in Cleveland. He wrote the Baldwin and Candee family genealogies, and his pamphlets, lectures, and addresses have done much for the preservation of Western Reserve history.

BRANCH, WILLIAM WITTER, was born at Aurelius, New York, in 1804. He came to Kirtland, Lake County, with his father, William Branch, in 1834, and from thence to Madison, in the same county, in 1837. He

was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, of Lake County, in 1845. In 1848 he began a work which entitles him to a place among public benefactors. At that time the lines of railway between Toledo and Buffalo lacked the connecting link from Cleveland to Erie. The idea of making this connection was strenuously opposed by influential men who were interested in the lake traffic. These opponents argued that a railway line would put an end to lake transportation, and their objections found strong supporters. Judge Branch held meetings in schoolhouses and other available quarters along the proposed route; made eloquent appeals to the people; cited railroad and transportation statistics; and discussed legal questions to prove the public utility of a great line of railroads to the west. He predicted that he and his hearers would see the day when tea would be transported eastward across the continent from San Francisco instead of around Cape Horn. The idea was thought preposterous, and was even ridiculed; but the Judge fought for three years, and, associated with Hon. Abel Kimball, finally secured the charter for the Cleveland, Painesville, and Ashtabula Railroad, which was at first surveyed to pass through the north part of Madison; but, weightier influences prevailed and the plan of survey was changed to lay the road to the southward. Judge Branch was the first subscriber for the stock of the road, and when it had all been taken and the road was in operation, his efforts were recognized by the officers of the road, as well as by the people generally. Judge Branch

lived to see the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad as the outcome of his early efforts, and also to witness the fulfillment of his prophecy concerning the tea trade.

HITCHCOCK, PETER, was born in Cheshire, Conn., in 1781, and came to Burton, Geauga County, in 1806, settling on a farm. In 1814, his natural abilities having been recognized, he was sent to the State Legislature, and to Congress in 1817. Two years thereafter he was a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1851, and was so influential in the work of framing our state constitution as to win the title: "Father of the Constitution of Ohio."

JENNINGS, REV. I., pastor of a Congregational church in Akron, Summit County, in 1846, began in May of that year the perfecting of a plan for the improvement of the schools of Akron. He called the people together and proposed his method, and in November of that year laid before a meeting of citizens the details of the proposed system. It was at once applied to the schools, and their improvement was so marked that other towns soon adopted his plan. By 1855 the state had granted legislative authority to apply the Akron Law generally throughout the state. Our present admirable system of public schools is the direct result of the efforts of this modest clergyman. A comparison of the details of his plan with the rules governing the best schools of to-day, reveals a thoroughness of study on his part that is marvelous.

KIMBALL, ABEL, born in 1801, came to Madison, Lake County, in 1812, with his father, Lemuel Kimball. Hon. Abel Kimball was a co-adjutor of Judge Branch in agitating public sentiment in behalf of the Cleveland, Painesville, and Ashtabula Railroad. Branch and Kimball traveled about the country together, working for the common object. Hon. Kimball was the Lake County Representative in the Ohio Legislature, and engaged that the charter for the new road should be forthcoming, so far as legislation was concerned, if the Judge would enlist the people in the cause and secure a right of way. Together they fought till the battle was won. Hon. Abel Kimball was chairman of the meeting at which the new company was organized, and was treasurer of the organization for several years. The work of these men led to far-reaching consequences, and though their sphere was limited, they possessed the foresight of true public spirit. They perceived the time as opportune for the work, and knew that the field of their labors was of signal importance, as the ground over which the connecting link in a great system of railroads was to be laid. They possessed the prophetic instinct, and of all such men it may be truly said, "Their works do follow them."

KIRTLAND, JARED POTTER, born in Wallingford, Conn., in 1793, came to Poland, Mahoning County, in 1823, after having been graduated at the Yale Medical School. His love of nature early led him to the pursuit of science. His knowledge of geology

and botany was profound. As a man he was quaint, but kind to a remarkable degree. As a naturalist, his influence upon agriculture and horticulture was felt throughout the north-west. Men of his attainments naturally gravitate to the centers of learning and civilization. He went to Cleveland about 1840, where he left monuments that testify to his character. They are : The Cleveland Medical College, of which he was one of the founders ; and the Kirtland Society of Natural History, of which he was the chief organizer.

RICE, HARVEY, teacher, poet, historian, and member of the State Legislature, was born in Massachusetts in 1800, and was a graduate of Williams College. While in the State Senate, his zeal in behalf of education gave him a prominent position in the framing of laws therefor, notably in March, 1853, when the Re-organizing Act was passed. The force of his activity earned for him the title of "Father of the Ohio School system." To Mr. Rice and to the Rev. Mr. Jennings, the latter of whom was clearly the grandfather of the system, the citizens of Ohio are deeply indebted for their school laws.

STONE, AMASA, was another of the Reserve's master minds of finance. He was of Massachusetts birth, and came to Cleveland in 1850. As banker and railroad manager, he exhibited unusual talent, but his philanthropy established his strongest claim to remembrance. The Home for Aged Women, and the building for the Children's Aid Society, are testimonials

to his charitable spirit. It was through his benefaction that in 1882, the Western Reserve College at Hudson was removed to Cleveland. The change of location was made, and the name, Adelbert College, given to it in honor of Mr. Stone's son, Adelbert, whose untimely death from drowning cast a shadow over the father's life. In his sorrow, however, he did not forget others. His munificent gift to the college, increased by his family since his death, will bless generations to come.

WHITTLESEY, CHARLES, born in Southington, Conn., in 1808, was son of Asaph Whittlesey, who came to Tallmadge, Portage County, in 1813. Charles was graduated at West Point in 1831; served in the Black Hawk War; opened a law office in Cleveland; and, like many another great student, was led into scientific investigations. He wrote on geology, and also excelled in antiquarian research. Col. Whittlesey was broad in his attainments, and left historical work of great value. He was closely identified with the Western Reserve Historical Society, of which he was a founder and the first president.

#### OTHER PROMINENT PEOPLE.

The following named persons have been in some degree prominent :

BACON, DAVID, born at Woodstock, Conn., in 1771; went to Tallmadge, Summit County, in 1807, as a missionary. Although the peculiar religious colony he aimed to plant there did not succeed, he was an able



and devout man. Two of his children, born in Tallmadge, became well known—a son, Dr. Leonard Bacon, of New Haven; and a daughter, Delia, whose reading of Shakspeare led her to believe she had discovered that Francis Bacon, and not William Shakspeare, was the author of the plays. Strange to say, she has followers to this day.

BEARD, WILLIAM H., the famous portrait painter, was born at Painesville, Lake County, in 1825, and there his brother, James H., born in 1814 at Buffalo, N. Y., spent his boyhood days. The sons of James H. are celebrated artists.

LADD, GEORGE TRUMBULL, psychologist and professor in Yale College, was born in Painesville, Lake County, in 1842.

OPPER, FREDERICK, the skillful caricaturist, and his sister, Emma, the popular writer, were residents of Madison, Lake County, in their childhood.

WOOLSEY, SARAH, ("Susan Coolidge") claimed Cleveland as a birthplace and early home.

WOOLSON, CONSTANCE FENIMORE, also spent part of her early life at Cleveland.

#### HIGHWAYS.


Besides the Portage (part of the "dividing line") there were two well-defined Indian trails observed by the white men who first came here: one along the shore of the lake, extending its entire length; the other passing through Erie County, south-eastward across Lorain and Medina Counties,

and was an Indian route from Michigan and the northern lakes to the Tuscarawas Valley. The Connecticut Land Company laid out "The Old Girdled Road" in 1798, the first recorded highway of the Reserve. From the Pennsylvania line it passed through towns in the following order: Conneaut, Sheffield, Plymouth, Austinburg, Harpersfield, and Trumbull in Ashtabula County; thence into Thompson, Geauga County; on through Leroy and Concord, Lake County; and westward to Cleveland. The first mail route was established in 1803, extending from Warren by way of Austinburg, Harpersfield, and Painesville, to Cleveland. Mail was at first carried by a man on foot, who made a trip (about 150 miles) once a week. A rider on horseback next took up the work, until increasing travel and mail necessitated the stage-coach. This latter continued to be the chief mode of travel for the first half of the century. For many years a stage line connected Buffalo and Cleveland by way of the south ridge. As early as 1820, stages ran between Cleveland and Columbus, also between Cleveland and Norwalk. The Ohio Canal was opened from Cleveland to Akron in 1827, and through to the Ohio River five years later. The first railroad on the Reserve was a part of the Mad River and Lake Erie, completed and in operation from Sandusky to Bellevue in 1839. The engine used on this road was the second in Ohio.

Cleveland was the terminus of several railroads to the south and west, before it was connected with Buffalo by the great line now known as the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, which was in operation as early as 1852, though not under that name till fifteen years later.

The Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis

Road was opened in 1851, and a line from Cleveland to Pittsburg in 1852. The great east and west line of railway, the Lake Shore, is the most important on the Reserve. Together with the New York, Chicago, and St. Louis ("Nickel Plate") it constitutes the main highway of travel over the Reserve between the Atlantic and the Pacific. Their tracks are parallel and near each other where they enter the Reserve at Conneaut, and continue so as far as Cleveland. Here they diverge, the Nickel Plate following the shore of the lake to Lorain—the Lake Shore Road turning southward to Berea and Elyria. The roads cross each other in the township of Brownhelm—north-western Lorain County—from which point the Nickel Plate bears south-westward to Bellevue, north-western Huron County, where it leaves the Reserve; whereas the Lake Shore Line follows closely the shore to Sandusky, leaving the Reserve at Marblehead Junction, Ottawa County. A branch of the Lake Shore Road extends from Ashtabula, south-east to Jefferson and Andover, thence south to Youngstown.



Before this through line from east to west was opened, traffic between Cleveland and the east was mainly by the lake. Elegant steamers were crowded with passengers from Buffalo westward. When the Lake Shore Road began its work, lake transportation was seriously crippled. It was, however, only a temporary lull. When it became apparent that Lake Erie was the most convenient route for bringing the iron and copper of the upper lake region down to the coal furnaces of Pennsylvania, railway facilities were promptly provided for the purpose. Several railway lines from lake-ports converge at Warren, and descend the Mahoning Valley, through Youngstown to Pittsburg,

passing out of the Reserve across the east line of Poland, the south-eastern township of the Reserve.

The principal lines leading from lake-ports are named below, by giving first the name of the lake-port, then the direction of the line, or the chief cities which it reaches, and its termination beyond the Reserve. With the exception of the lines that meet in the Mahoning Valley, they are all traced to the township from which they leave the Reserve. This township is designated by its use after the word *via*.

Beginning at the west end of the Reserve, the most important of these are :

*Lake Erie and Western*, from Sandusky south-westward, via Margaretta, Erie County.

*Cincinnati, Sandusky, and Cleveland*, from Sandusky south-westward to Cincinnati, via Margaretta (from Cleveland by the Lake Shore Line).

*Columbus and Hocking*, from Sandusky to Columbus, via Lyme (at Bellevue), Huron County.

*Sandusky, Mansfield, and Newark Division* of the Baltimore and Ohio, from Sandusky to Monroeville, through Huron County, via New Haven.

*Wheeling and Erie*, from Lake Erie at Huron River, to Norwalk, south-east across Lorain County into Medina County, via Westfield, Medina County, to Wheeling.

*Cleveland, Pittsburg, and Western*, from Lorain, Elyria, Medina, Akron, Ravenna, Warren, and Pittsburg.

*Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis*, from Cleveland to Columbus through Lorain County into Huron County, via Ripley.

*Cleveland, Akron, and Columbus*, from Cleveland to Akron, via Norton, to Columbus.

*Cleveland and Pittsburg*, from Cleveland, Hudson, Ravenna, via Atwater to Pittsburg.

*New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio*, from Cleveland across the south-west corner of Geauga County into Portage County, to Warren, and from Warren to Ravenna and Akron.

*Pittsburg and Western*, from Painesville south to Char-don, Warren, and Youngstown (Painesville and Youngs-town).

*Ashtabula, Youngstown, and Pittsburg*, from Ashta-bula south to Warren and Youngstown.

*Ashtabula and Jamestown*, from Ashtabula south to Jefferson, and south-east, via Williamsfield, to Jamestown.

*Niles and New Lisbon*, from Niles south, via Canfield, to New Lisbon.

*Branch of Ashtabula, Youngstown, and Pittsburg*, from Niles southwest, via Berlin, to Alliance.

*Alliance and Northern*, from Braceville, Trumbull County, south-west into Portage County, via Deerfield, to Alliance.

It will be seen that facilities for travel by rail are ample. The highways for road vehicles, however, are in great need of improvement. As before stated, the natural advantages for the east and west roads are better than those for the north and south. The bicycle, as a means of locomotion, has in some districts led to the improvement of roads. When "the silent steed" shall have reached the goal to which its use is surely tending, viz., its practical utility as a means of travel in the pursuit of business; when it is considered as more than a machine for pleasure, the demand for better roads will be more generally, as well as more

willingly, heeded. That other and latest invention, the automobile, will doubtless be in common use among people of even moderate means in the due course of the evolution of machinery. Roads will receive increased attention as our Reserve grows with the spirit of the times.

We are in the path of the great Trans-Continental Boulevard which has been proposed, to extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific. A highway for vehicles of all kinds (other than the steam railway train), traversing our land from New England to California, will be a means of uniting the American people more closely through the bonds of acquaintance. States and counties will, without doubt, respond to the call for the necessary money and labor, and the Reserve will gladly contribute a share for the pleasure and profit of a ride over its one-hundred-twenty miles.

#### FOR FURTHER READING.

The writings of Francis Parkman have been outlined on a preceding page. In the following works may be found complete and detailed information on the topics discussed in this book. For facility of reference, the arrangement of the list is by authors, in alphabetical order.

Ball, Sir Robert, *The Cause of an Ice Age*, No. 1 of Modern Science Series. 1 Vol., 1891.

Black, Alexander, *The Story of Ohio*. 1 Vol., 1888.

Dana, James D., *Text Book of Geology*. 1 Vol.

Dickinson, Ellen E., *New Light on Mormonism*. 1 Vol., 1885.

Drake, Samuel G., *The Aboriginal Races of North America*. 1 Vol., 1880.

- Ellet, Elizabeth F., *The Pioneer Women of the West.* 1 Vol.
- Fiske, John, *Excursions of an Evolutionist.* 1 Vol., 1883.  
*A Century of Science and other Essays.* 1 Vol., 1899.
- Howe, Henry, *Historical Collections of Ohio.* 2 Vols.  
First edition appeared in 1846, and the second in 1886, to which some additions were made in 1891.  
Published by the State of Ohio.
- Howells, William Dean, *Stories of Ohio.* 1 Vol., 1897.
- Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents. Travels and Explorations of the Jesuit Missionaries in New France, 1610 to 1791.* The original language and an English translation are on opposite pages. The work will comprise many volumes, sixty-six having been printed, with as yet no approach to completion. They are published by Burrowes Brothers & Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
- McKenney and Hall, *History of the Indian Tribes of North America.* 3 Vols., illustrated, 1838.
- Moorehead, Warren K., *Primitive Man in Ohio.* 1 Vol., 1892.
- Morgan, Lewis H., *The League of the Iroquois.* 1 Vol., 1851.
- Newberry, John Strong, *Geological Survey of Ohio.* Vols. 1 and 2 of the *Geology of the State by Counties*, 1872.
- Rice, Harvey, *Pioneers of the Western Reserve.* 1 Vol., 1882.
- Schoolcraft, Henry R., *History, Condition, and Prospects of the Indian Tribes of the United States.* 6 Vols., illustrated. Published by Authority of Congress, 1851-1857.

- Shaler, N. S., *Nature and Man in America*. 1 Vol., 1891.  
The Story of Our Continent. 1 Vol., 1891.
- Whittlesey, Charles, *Early History of Cleveland*. 1 Vol., 1867.
- Wright, G. Frederick, *The Ice Age in North America*. 1 Vol., last edition, 1891.
- Man and the Glacial Period. 1 Vol., 1892. It is published as No. LXIX. of the International Scientific Series, by D. Appleton and Company.

## MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The child of Mr. Kingsbury, born in the early winter of 1796 and '97, at Conneaut, was the first white child born on the Reserve.

Sandusky has the finest natural harbor on the Great Lakes, and has also the reputation of manufacturing more wheels than any other city in the Union.

The cement and sewer pipe manufactured at Akron, are known throughout the United States as of first quality.

The stoneware, or pottery, of Summit County is celebrated.

In the opinion of Henry Howe, compiler of the Ohio Historical Collections, there are but two streams in the state to whose waters the speckled trout is native, and these are within the Reserve. They are the cool and clear waters of the Castalian Spring, in Erie County, and the springs at the source of the Chagrin River, from the conglomerate rock of Geauga County.



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Surnames given in lists are arranged alphabetically, and do not appear in this index. For such lists see *surnames*.

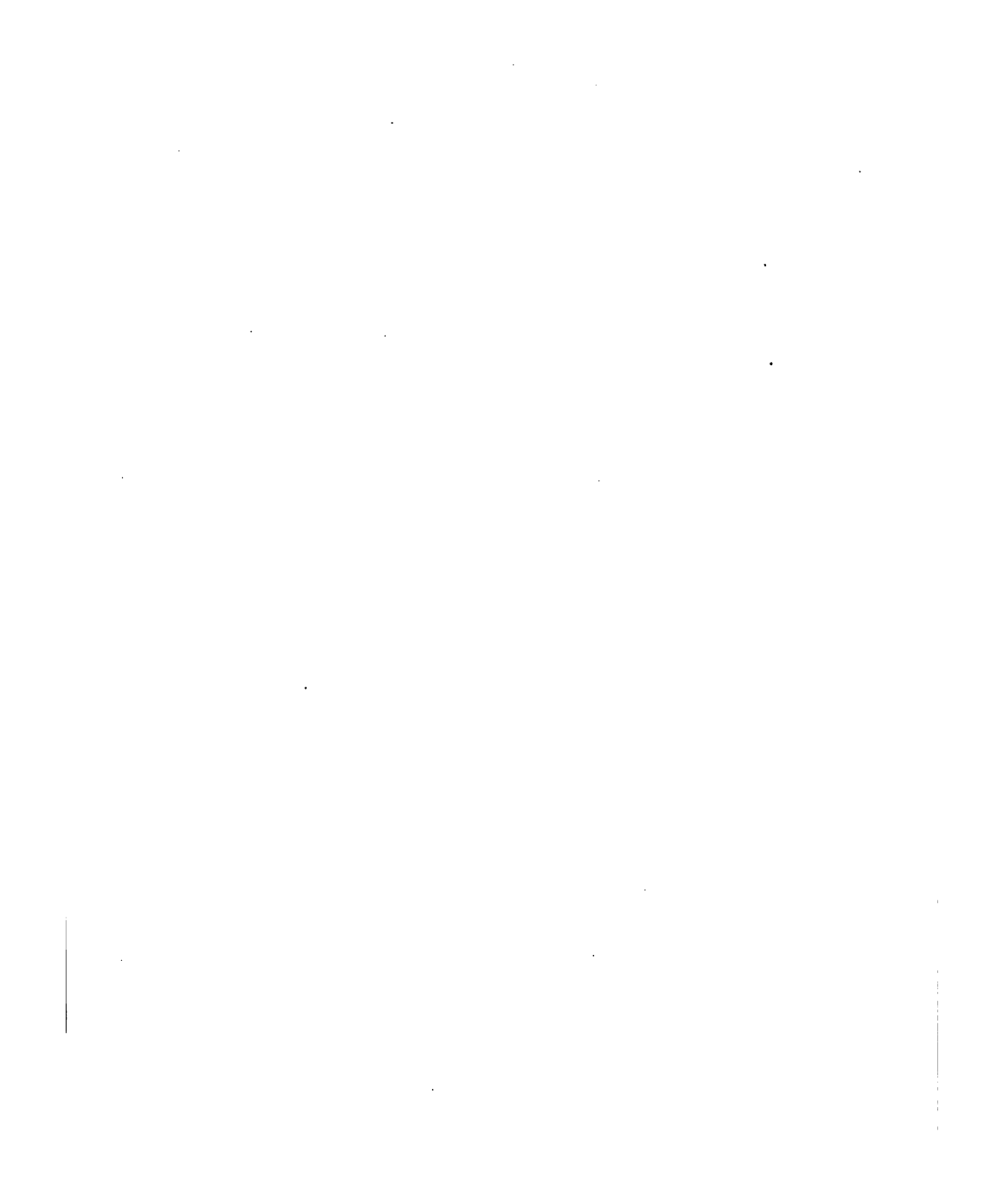
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## CHAPTER II. GENEALOGICAL.

The People of the  
Western Reserve of Connecticut.  
Their Lineages Traced to Ancestors  
Who Emigrated to America  
Early in the  
Seventeenth Century.



## PROSPECTUS.

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Chapter II. is proposed as a second volume of the Story of the Western Reserve of Connecticut. The ancestry of our people should be better known. An intimate knowledge of lines of descent will reveal pleasant relationships, and thus widen our acquaintance with one another. The book comprising Chapter I. has described a territory occupied by about three-quarters of a million inhabitants, and if the people are interested in their own genealogy, and will furnish the record of their lineage traced to the early settlers on the Reserve, the author will assume the work of continuing the record back to emigrant ancestors, if it be traceable. This is a duty we owe posterity. The volume proposed would contain much information in a small space; its contents would be true to record; and its price the lowest consistent with its purpose. The expense could not be definitely guaranteed beforehand, as it would depend upon the number of copies in demand. The three items entering into the expense of manufacturing a book are: Setting the type, printing and covering the volume, and the cost of the material used. The first enters once for all; hence, the greater the number of copies made from one type-setting, the smaller the cost per copy. The lineages outlined below are a meagre illustration of what may be

done. The book would be large enough for detailed information, to include leading events, with dates, places of residence, and personal history. Lineages of husbands and their wives through the generations, would appear in parallel columns on the same page.

The lineage of an early settler is of interest to all his or her descendants. When sending a record, therefore, a subscriber may be able to guarantee the sale of more than one copy of the book, the number depending upon the interest manifested by such descendants. Blank pages will furnish space in which purchasers may record such lines of descent as do not appear in print. There are doubtless a hundred people of the Reserve whose ancestry may be traced to some of the persons named in the illustration. A volume containing the lineages of a hundred early settlers, probably would not exceed three dollars in price, provided the sales reached a thousand copies. This estimate is intended to cover the labor of compiling the work, the disbursements, and the expense of mailing. The author engages to perform his work with fidelity, and at the lowest possible cost; but whether the proposed volume is prepared will depend wholly upon the interest shown by the people of the Reserve, in whose behalf the proposition is made.

*Directions :* 1. Send to the author as complete a record as possible, of your descent from an early settler, on the Reserve, either of your own, or of a different family name. Continue the record as far back as you can, giving dates and full names. Help on the work by giving all the information you possess. If the names of the brothers and

sisters of the settler are given, it will help many to connect lineages with the line traced.

2. Every contributor to the genealogy must agree to take at least one copy of the book. The more copies sold, the less the cost per copy. Name the price you are willing to pay for a satisfactory work, relying upon circumstances as specified, to determine the *exact* cost.

*Address:*—July 1 to Sept. 15, North Madison, Lake County, Ohio.

Sept. 15 to July 1—352 Clifton Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

#### LINEAGES.

CLEAVELAND, Moses, was son of

Aaron and Thankful (Paine) Cleaveland, son of

Josiah and Abigail (Paine) Cleaveland, son of

Josiah and Mary (Bates) Cleaveland, son of

Moses and Ann (Winn) Cleaveland. Moses came from Ipswich, Suffolk County, England, in 1685, at the age of 11. He was apprenticed to a "joyner" for whom he worked to pay his passage to America.

CHAMPION, Esther (wife of Moses Cleaveland) was daughter of

Henry and Deborah (Brainerd) Champion, son of

Henry and Mehetabel (Rowley) Champion, daughter of

Moses and Mary ( ) Rowley, son of

Moses and Elizabeth (Fuller) Rowley, daughter of

Matthew and Frances ( ) Fuller, son of

Edward and Ann ( ) Fuller, who came from Leyden,

Holland, in the Mayflower, 1620.



Moses Cleaveland's children left no descendants of his family name. The following early residents of the Reserve are selected for the purpose of illustrating the origin of our people. They all left descendants here, and such facts as are recorded of these settlers might be collected concerning ten times as many people in each county of the Reserve.

**GARFIELD**, James Abram, was son of

Abram and Eliza (Ballou) Garfield, son of

Thomas and Asenath (Hill) Garfield, son of

Solomon and Sarah (Stimson) Garfield, son of

Thomas and Rebecca (Johnson) Garfield, son of

Thomas and Mercy (Bigelow) Garfield, son of

Benjamin and Elizabeth (Bridge) Garfield, son of

Edward and Rebecca ( ) Garfield, who came to Water-

town, Mass., where he was a freeman in 1635.

**JANES**, Alonzo, of East Cleveland, was son of

Obadiah and Harmony (Bingham) Janes, son of

Ebenezer and Sarah (Field) Janes, son of

Jonathan and Jemimah (Graves) Janes, son of

Samuel and Sarah (Hinsdale) Janes, son of

William Janes, who came to America in 1637, and settled at

New Haven.

**LATHAM**, Royal Robbins, of Madison, was son of

Nathaniel and Jane (Robbins) Latham, son of

Levi and Hannah (Alden) Latham, daughter of

Eleazer and Sarah (Whitman) Alden, son of

Eleazer and Martha (Shaw) Alden, son of

Joseph and Hannah (Dunham) Alden, son of

Joseph and Mary (Simmons) Alden, son of

John and Priscilla (Mullins) Alden, both of whom, with Pris-

cilla's parents, came in the Mayflower, 1620.

**NEWBERRY**, Henry, of Cuyahoga Falls, was son of

Roger and Eunice (Ely) Newberry, son of

Roger and Elizabeth (Wolcott) Newberry, son of

Benjamin and Hannah (Dewey) Newberry, son of

Benjamin and Mary (Allyn) Newberry, son of

Thomas Newberry, who was a proprietor at Windsor, Connecti-

cut, as early as 1634.

**PAINE, Gen. Edward, was son of**

Stephen and Deborah (Skinner) Paine, son of

Stephen and Mary (Brintnall) Paine, son of

Stephen and Ann (Chickering) Paine, son of

Stephen and Niobe ( ) Paine, who came from Nor-

folk County, England, in 1688, and settled first at Hingham, Mass., then at Rehoboth in the same state. Moses Cleaveland and Edward Paine were descended from different ancestors named Paine, but who were doubtless related.

**PLYMPTON, Rev. Billings Otis, a Methodist clergyman, well known**

in the Reserve for more than fifty years, was son of

Elisha and Bassheba (Hitchcock) Plympton, son of

Elijah and Mary (Cheney) Plympton, son of

Daniel and Deborah (Smith) Plympton, son of

John and Susannah (Draper) Plympton, son of

John and Elizabeth (Fisher) Plympton, son of

John and Jane (Dammin) Plympton. John came to Roxbury,

Mass., at the age of 14, as a servant of George Alcocke, by whose will he was released in 1641. He probably worked his passage to America. He settled at Dedham, Mass., about 1642.

**WILLIAMS, William Wheeler, of Newburgh, was son of**

Joseph and Eunice (Wheeler) Williams, son of

John and Mary (Knowlton) Williams, son of

Joseph and Mary (Fuller) Williams, daughter of

Samuel and Jane (Lothrop) Fuller. Samuel came in the May-

flower in 1620 with his parents, Edward and Ann Fuller. The common ancestry of this Williams family and the descendants of Esther (Champion) Cleaveland is observable in the Fuller family. William Wheeler Williams was a brother of Joseph Williams of the Connecticut Land Company. Roger Newberry (father of Henry) was of the same company. Pages could be written on the family relationships of the pioneers of New Connecticut.

A noble ancestry presages a worthy posterity. The people of this lovely land lack nothing of incentive to high purpose, if lineage has any significance. To fulfill, and even to exceed, the promise of our ancestry, and to increase this obligation upon the generations to come, should be the ambition of all Americans.



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